The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 55 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	Rs.
1914				
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	1050
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
24th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	1000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	1250
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ...	..
14th. ,,	Cantua ..	11000	.....	1000
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	..
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	1100
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	..
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	100
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moofian ..	..
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

†This vessel will call at Naples.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 981 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

F

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Tottori Maru	Moses.	5916	26th. Feb.	8th. Mar.
Hizen Maru.	Sano.	3785	26th. Mar.	31st. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	22nd. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Terada	4825	27th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th. ,,
Tsuba Maru	Shinobe	628	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised CaPital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Specia Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	To	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5521	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta A&C	[illegible]	....	10th June. ‡
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	24th June...
City of Manchester A&C	5551	24th June...	....
City of York A&C	[illegible]7	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only "City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	909	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen	Dalney)	London
Hankow	Lyons	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A. Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184. Fri. 6th March *8 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, 9th March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
KOLA 1205. Th. 12th March 9 a.m., ‡C.M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, the 12th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire Mangarol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingn, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

†PURNEA .....3306 Friday 6th Mar.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

5th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massil a	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	573	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is ned to arrive within the period of their lea

The adve ed rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BRACELET NOVELTIES
AND
WRIST WEAR WATCHES.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.

Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.

We are now showing a varied selection of

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.

The "Marque" gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.

The "Bulldog" (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.

The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads fashion.

We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The House for Watches of Distinction
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent,
Office:—3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

'Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic."

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

CLAY WORKER in Fire Bricks, Tiles and Drainage Pipes. WANTED—Superintendent with a through practical knowledge of manufacturing and casting the above goods and capable of management. Apply stating experience and salary, with copies of testimonials, to THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd., Cox's Buildings, Bombay. 1759

ENGINEER—Passed B.A. Roorkee Asstt. Engineer Departmental General Efficiency and for Magisterial powers with credit age 39, experience one year Buildings and Roads, fourteen years Canals during which twice officiated as Executive Engineer, and eight years Canal Magistrate, also one year Sanitary Engineer training speciality Innundation Canals, seeks employment. Salary expected Rs. 500. Services available immediately. Highest references. Sportsman, good rider, fond of outdoor work. For further particulars write to L. MOOKERJEE, care of Justice Sir P. Banerjee, Kt., Allahabad. 1173

SHORTHAND TYPIST required by an old established European Firm. Only those who have matriculated need apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1765

SITUATIONS VACANT.—Applications are invited for the posts of OVERSEERS and SUB OVERSEERS for the District Board, Buldana. Appointments are permanent and pensionable, but will be confirmed after one year's approved service. None need apply who has not qualified himself as Overseer and Sub-Overseer from any of the recognized Government institutions and does not possess practical experience of roads and building works. Selected candidates will have to join at once. Apply to the undersigned before the 20th of March, 1914.

Overseers. Pap Rs. 65—100 plus Rs. 30. Fixed Conveyance allowance.

3 Sub-Overseers. Pay Rs. 40—60 plus 15 Rs. Fixed Conveyance allowance.

P. L. DAMLE,
Vice-Chairman, District Board,
Buldana, Berar.
2nd March, 1914. 1201

WANTED.—Thoroughly experienced Nurse or Nursery Governess for two children aged five and seven. Good needlewoman. Wages, Rs. 35. Apply Capt. RADCLIFFE-SMITH, Ajmere. 1174

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either Abdar or Bearer). Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply MESS SECRETARY, 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 1175

WANTED immediately for a lady, Nurse Companion for the Pachmarhi Season.—Apply for particulars to Capt. L'ESTRANGE, Nagpur, C. P. 1169

WANTED—For Persian Gulf, a Eurasian ENGINEER capable of running Oil Engine and Electric Plant. Also a good WIREMAN, Permanent job to steady men. Apply sharp in person to

JOHN E. MINNITT, Ltd.,
1203 74, Apolo Street.

WANTED—An Overseer having good experience of building work for New High Court, Allahabad. Pap up to Rs. 100 p. m. according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned up to 31st March, 1914.

LALA SAWAI RAM.
Agent to—
Messrs. SARJOO PRASAD,
-DHANI RAM.
Contractors New High Court, Allahabad. 1171

WANTED.—A few good Turners and Machinemen. Wages $1/ to $1/50 per diem according to ability. Cost of deck passage from India to Penang will be refunded upon signing agreement to remain for 3 years. Applications, which must state age and experience, together with copies of testimonials to be addressed to

LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
Central Workshops,
Kuala Lumpur,
Federated Malay State Railway,
Federated Malay States.

None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. 1177

WANTED:

WANTED by a European Firm an expert TYPEWRITER MECHANIC acquainted with all makes of Typewriters. Apply Post Box. No. 125. 1746

WANTED head BOOK-BINDER, one who understands all sorts of Book-Binding including guilding—Steady Christian preferred. Salary Rupees 60-0-0 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to THE MANAGER UNION PRESS, Ltd., Karachi. 1712

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English Trained NURSE, Pay Rs. 80—4—100 with messing allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem and free quarters. Further details on application.

Applications to be sent to the address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1159

WANTED for the Maharajah's High School, Kishangarh (Rajputana), a HEAD MASTER on a salary of Rs. 50—60 per month. A Graduate with teaching experience preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned till 31st of March, 1914.

DIWAN BAHADUR K. L. PAONASKER,
1169 Chief Member of State Council.

WANTED.—An experienced Draftsman for Railway under construction. Must be thoroughly acquainted with Railway work (drawings). Salary for really good man Rs. 80 p.m.

Appointment is temporary for about 2 years.

Apply before the 15th March 1914, to—

A. L. STUART WILLIAM,
Executive Engineer,
Kistna Bridge Division,
1154 Gudwal via Raichur.

FOR SALE.

A few pups of real Fox Hounds for sale by the end of March 1914.

Apply for particulars to SAHIBZADA KHAN BAHADUR SHER ALI KHAN, Jaora. 1173

BARGAINS in Men's Shirt's, Shocks, Soft Felt Hats, Boots and Underwear at our CLEARANCE SALE. The goods are marked at HALF PRICE and less and are genuine bargains.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD.,
1772 Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Wellington Mews, Wode House Road. Teakwood Scantlings, Planks and Wroughtiron angles, of Horse Stalls, Further particulars can be obtained from THE SECRETARY'S Office, Taj Mahal Hotel. 1717

AVAILABLE IN MARCH—A 1913 Model 20 H. P., 5-seated Regal Car in very good condition fitted with detachable cushion covers. Owner selling as he is going Home. Price Rs. 3,000 or offers. Apply to B. K. FINNIMORE, United Service Club, Calcutta. 1170

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE CHEAP—OWNER GOING HOME.—B. W. M., aged, strong and steady trapper.

High English-made Trap, dark green lines red, rubber tyres.

Harness in good condition.

The Turnout Rs. 500; offers.

Apply CAPT. GOVER, Cheshires, Jubbulpore. 1152

FOR SALE (owner deceased).—A FISH PRESERVING FACTORY, situated on the Malabar Coast, close to Tellicherry. The factory is fitted with complete machinery for the packing of Sardines in tins as well as any other kind of fish. Tools for key opening, tins.

All machinery and tools in good condition.

Brands well-known and appreciated in all markets with regular customers guaranteeing a prompt and ready sale of the yearly output of the factory.

For further particulars please apply to MADAME, Vve de la HAYE JOUSSELIU, Mahe (Malabar Coast.) 1202

FOR SALE.—One 14 ft. split cane steel centre rod by Hardy Bros., in perfect condition. Rs. 155.

2. One 13 ft. do do. Rs. 150.
3. One No. 4½ inch No. 2 Silex reel never used. Rs. 50.
4. One do do. (had one season's work out of this but as good as new). Rs. 45.
5. 100 yds. No. 2 Kingfisher line to about 200 yds. backing. Rs. 25.
6. About 90 yds. No. 2 Alnwick Spinning line to about 200 yds. backing. Rs. 25.
7. 50 yds. No. 4 Kingfisher line. Rs. 7.
8. 50 yds. No. 3 Kingfisher line to about 180 yds. backing. Rs. 12.
9. [illegible] Challenge line to 200 yds. 25.
10. [illegible] yds. "F" Challenge line to 200 yds. backing. Rs. 24.
11. Do. do. do Rs. 24.
12. 100 yds. "C" Challenge to 250 yds. backing. Rs. 22.

Nos. 9 to 12 are a particularly fine lot of lines just out from Home and never yet used.

The above are only sold owing to the ill health of the vendor necessitating his immediate return to England. Apply to Major S. G. W. HUME, Ahmedabad, Guzerat. 1178

MOTOR CYCLE, splendid condition, must be sold at once. Owner leaving country. 1910 Model. Never had accident. Engine, Magneto, Carburetter, etc., perfect condition. Travelled 7,000 miles. Tyres good. Cash. Inquire:—Rev. A. W. MARSHALL, Kolhapur. 1168

FOR SALE.

LADIES will be interested in the Silk Scarves and Sunshades we are showing TO-DAY at REDUCED PRICES, the styles are the latest and the goods are marked considerably below London cost.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD.,
1772 Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Grey Waler Gelding 15 hands, 8 years old, Grand hunter, very clever across melon ground, good fencer, moderately fast. Regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Upto great weight. Present owner rides over 15 stone. Open to Veterinery examination and trial. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply

K. HEWLETT,
1738 Palli Hill, Bandra.

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET 3rd and 4th FLOORS of G. T. Girls' School building on Hornby Road, from 1st April. Apply SECRETARY G. T. Charities Holi Chakla. Fort. 1775

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

J. BEGI
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th March 1914. 1768

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Crude Resin strained and packed in tins and boxes; and also a certain amount of Rosin and Turpentine, being the output of the Chakrata Forest Division.

For further particulars apply to—

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Post Office Kalsi,
1168 District Dehra Dun.

JAMNU AND KASHMIR STATE.

WATER POWER FOR SALE.

THE Durbar is prepared to receive applications to lease the right of utilizing the water power at R. D. 34,000 Upper Jhelum Canal.

2. The fall in the canal is about six feet. The water supply will vary from about, 7,700 to about 3,000 Cusecs.

3 The site of the above fall is about ten miles from the nearest Railway Station on North Western Railway and about fifteen miles from the City and Cantonment of Jhelum in the Punjab.

A Railway line belonging to the Canal Department passes close to the site of the fall.

Intending applicants are requested to put themselves in communication with the Undersigned within three months from date.

H. A. D. FRASER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
State Engineer,
1180 Kashmir Durbar.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR JAIPUR STATE METER GAUGE RAILWAY.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Jaipur State, invites TENDERS for the supply of 1,00,000 Deodar, Sal, Pyingado, or other suitable timber sleepers for Meter Gauge (6ft. by 5in. by 4½in.)

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the successful bona fide Tenderers after the disposal of Tenders and to successful Tenderers as soon as the Contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtainable free.

Tenders close Noon April 15th, 1914.

Delivery of Sleepers to begin in May 1914, and to be completed by November 30th, 1914.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

C. E. STOTHERD, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
1165 Jaipur State, Jaipur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PANA RAMA a money lender late of Bombay Marwari Hindu .....Deceased.

PUNAMCHAND PANA of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant a money lender residing at Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay the adopted son of the deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 2nd day of March, 1914.

Messrs. VACHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1775

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Composition Deed dated 16th January 1914.

Relating to the firm of S. D. KARANJIA & Co.,

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above firm are hereby required to pay within fifteen days from the date hereof the amount due by them to the undersigned the Trustees appointed under the said deed.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed firm of S. D. KARANJIA & Co., are hereby required to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims within a month from the date hereof to the undersigned, at the expiration of which time the Trustees will hand over the assets to the persons entitled therto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice.

Dated this 5th day of March 1914.

(Sd.) BURJORJI NASERWANJI TALATI.
(Sd.) MOHANDAS BULCHAND.
(Sd.) SAVALDAS SATRAMDAS.
(Sd.) SORABJI FRAMJI KARANJIA.
1754 Trustees.

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
aging Agents,
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

OTC .

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIAMBOO widow of the late ESSABHOY IBRAHIM BURMAWALA MAHOMEDALLY, ISMAILJI, IBRAHIM, TAHERBHAI & SALEHBHAI sons of the late ESSABHOY IBRAHIM BURMAWALA, and SAKINABOO, AMINABOO NIYAMATBOO & FATIZABOO daughters of the late ESSABHOY IBRAHIM BURMAWALA all of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to my client of the undermentioned property. All persons claiming any right, title, or interest on or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust, possession, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Vakil for the purchaser at his office in the Vyankateshwar Building Khetwadi, Girgaon Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Pakmodia Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 136 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2762 New No. 9708 Old Survey No 1232 and Survey No. 14485, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6980 and street No. 22—24 and which premises are bound as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the house of Babaji bin Baloo Tawsilkar, on or towards the South by the house of Visram Rupaji, on or towards the East by the Pakmodia Street, & on or towards the West by the Sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1914.

V. G. BASARKAR,
1761 Purchaser's Vakil.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that Mr. H. M. AZAMTULLAKHAN and his wife KHATIZABAI have contracted to sell to Mr. SANGHRAJ RAMJI the immoveable property more fully described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known, to the undersigned at his "SHRI DATTA LAW OFFICE, Nalbazar, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 13th Kamatipura Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 29 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3273, New No. 10125, Old Survey No. 3/2869, New Survey No. 6369 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 2068, 2069, Street Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64.

SECONDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Quit and ground rent land or Ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 289 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos: 3189, 3190, 2269, 3271, New Nos. 10052, 10121, 10123, Old Survey Nos. 2177, 2178, 14/2858, 2/2859, New Survey No. 6368, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 993, 994, Street Nos. 175, 177, 185.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1914.

D. R. GANDHI,
1734 Bond Writer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Ardeseer Dady Street. Khetwady, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee. Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi, and on account and at the risk of Toolas Ebrahim, the Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Farras deceased, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1912, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th day of March, 1914, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 184 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeseer Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, and New Nos. 11220 to 11223. Old Survey Nos. 594, 2-595, 1-595 and 596, and New Survey Nos. 5369, 2-5368, 5368 and 5367, and 3A-5368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 6715, 6716 and 6717, and Street Nos 75, 77, 79, 83, and bounded as follows, i.e:—On or towards the East by the property of Esmail Tejoriwalla, on or towards the West by the Ardeseer Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Amirajan bin Ebrahim Khan and on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, in the afternoon, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods:—

On account of the concerned—

2 bales printed sarries fents.

1 bale cotton yarn.

1 case black merino shawls.

On account and at the risk of Georgos Vemian, Constantinople.—

10 cases gum, ex S.S. "Senegal."

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 160 F. P. Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., in their Godown, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following bales of high class stapled cotton:—

About 160 F. P. bales high class stapled cotton Seind American.

The above cotton grown from specially selected American seed by selected farmers under Government supervision.

The samples for the goods can be seen from now at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) SITUATE AT UNDRIS STREET, CHOKI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Chaturoobj Bhaichandbhai, Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Ranchorlal Bhaichandbhai and Anantrai Bhaichandbhai Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani and under and by virtue of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortagage dated 18th April 1913:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Undria Street Cross Lane near Choki Moholla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement [illegible] 8/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and [illegible] in the Books of the Collector of [illegible] Revenue under Old No. 477, New No. 77)8, Old Survey No. 2513 and New Survey No. 3978 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 603 Street No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vallibhai Karimji on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the Undria Street Cross Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office, Prince Building Meadow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MORELAND ROAD.

High Court Suit No. 192 of 1913.

Rahimtoolla Khalluckdina and ors.
..... Plaintiffs.
versus
Habib Dawood and ors. (the Executors of the late Mr. Jaffer Mahomed Sajan) ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and with the consent and concurrence of the Executors of the late Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th day of March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Moreland Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1040 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 207, 204, 206, New Nos. A/13733, 13728 and 13731. Old Survey Nos. 266-301, and New Survey No. 1-A/3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 3862 (2), 3863 and 3864 and Street Nos. 1-50-51 and bounded on the East by the property of Tamiz Zainoodin Sarang, on the West by a foot-path and Moreland Road and on the North by Mahomedan Street and on the South by the property of Nagoo Ashuma and which said premises were formerly in occupation of the tenants of Mr. Jaffer Mahomed Sajan and are now in occupation of the tenants of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim Kola & Co., attorneys for the Executors of the mortgagee at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, attorneys for the Plaintiffs in the said Suit or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Wallace Flour Mill, at Chickel Wadi, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1914, at 4 p.m., (B. T.), on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 Bags Floor "Anchor Brand" Household, Household pocket, Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within two days and the goods taken delivery of within that time.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 7TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Kavarana Mansions," on Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway station Colaba handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising of oblong dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror side-board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, velvet upholstered drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano in good order, Jost fan, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carved blackwood furniture, carved flower stands and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, panel doors clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, standing hall lamps, wall clocks, rich carpets, gent's bicycle, English in box, garden plants, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

The property of G. Weston Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

ALL ABOUT ATH.

An important publication full of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience.

Gratis and post free.

APPLY TO:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

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NOTICES.

HOLI FESTIVAL,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of PUBLIC TRAFFIC, to exercise due check on the excavation of holes in Pubiic throughfares in connection with the HOLI FESTIVAL. the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on Public Roads without the written permission from the undersigned as provided for in section 322 of the Municipal Act. The permission will be granted free on application. In the application for permit the No. of holes, the diameter and depth of holes, and the period for which they will remain open must be mentioned.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Mnnicipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th March, 1914.

1776

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almyrah, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads. China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss E. TINCKOM, and others.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th inst. at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A large quantity of hemp in bales and loose, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side bards, dumb waiters and crockery, stands, table, and hall lamps, rich carpets, Satsuma and Japanese vases and jars, table clocks, writing tables, bookstands, office chairs, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano, single and double-bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice-box, aluminium utenslis, China matting, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of A. MONTAGUE BRIGSTOKE, Esq., and others.

The property of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. McLeod.

One handsome sweet toned semi grand piano by Crasselt Rahse in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey Arab, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 pair of very handsome powerful bay Australian horses both go in single and double harness.

1 10-12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber Car battery ignition 3 speeds forward and reverse with 2 seater body complete with hood and screen.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

JIVAJEE, SORABJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, SUCH AS OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, OLD TINS, OLD IRON, HOSE PIPES, OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public Auction the abovementioned materials on SATURDAY the 14th March, 1914, at 3 p. m., at the back of Bori Bunder Station in the compound of European General Hospital. Also the sale of the removal and demolition of the building, situated in the Compound of J. J. Hospital, at the south of Petit and Motlabai Hospital, on Monday the 16th March, 1914 at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

50 per cent. to be paid immediately as the lots rare knocked down.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

JIVAJI SORABJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
Twice nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Our second Topical Revue.
"SAY WHEN!"
From start to finish a screaming collection of absurdities and local skits featuring
The Living Toy Shop.
The Ragtime Restaurant.
The Volunteer Revue.
"Miss Ellen Mudd" in classical dances, the cleverest parody ever seen in Bombay.
Mr. Geo. Malfe as "MISS ELEN MAUD."

Last Nights of
MABEL and MALFE
Friday, Feb. 6th, at 10 p. m.

Grand Complimentary Benefit to Mabel and Malfe, before their departure for Home to take up their London engagements. Watch advertisements for special programme.

Saturday Feb. 7th at 6-30 and 10 p. m. for a short season.
Expensive and exclusive engagement of
MONS. HERBERT
Introducing the musical dining table. The only act of its kind extant. Artistic and amusing. An absolute novelty from the world's leading theatres.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.

The House of Clean Vaudeville.
LA SCALA
6-30 Twice Nightly 10.

THE WEATHERLYS.
BELLE SPARKES. **Chas. WEATHERLY.**
3 SISTERS SIAM LE CLERCS **3**
Full Complement of Exclusive Pictures.

To-Morrow
Another Change of Programme.
Look out for the
Famous Carnegie Museum
ALASKA—SIBERIA.
Expedition Motion Pictures,
Wonderful interesting Pictures of Life in the Arctic regions, within 18 deg. o the North Pole.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.
Present for the first time in Bombay the following plays, from St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.
OPENING NIGHT. Thursday, March 5th.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.
Friday, March 6.
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of atire is a prevailing feature.
Saturday March. 7.
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.
Preceded by
The One Act Play
Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece
"WATERLOO"
by Conan Doyle
Corporal Gregory Brewster—Charles Howitt.
Monday, March, 9th.
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London Success.
Tuesday, March 10th.
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.
Wednesday, March 11th.
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"
The funniest play ever written.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs 4 Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. And Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be a lowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late traims will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.

TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
ENTRANCE ANNAS FOUR.
From 26th February to 12th March, (Including Sunday). 1676

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A GREAT HISTORICAL FEATURE.
FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON.
A Thrilling and Realistic Production—4,000 feet long.
Showing the most famous and important battles fought by the great French Conqueror, a century ago.
STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
Most impressive scenes, shown in this week's GAUMONT GRAPHIC; also many other interesting topics.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours each.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15,
Films for sale or hire.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co., from Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

EDWARDES THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
DIRECTION OF .. B. L. WICKINS
TO-NIGHT 6-30 and 10
For Three more days Only
The Greatest Invention of the Age
"KINETOPHONE"
MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK
Musical Comedies Operas and Plays Like Life
Sound and Motion Combined. Perfect Synchronism
Special Matinee at 4-30 on Saturday. Children—Half Price to all parts.
Notice.—Only one performance on Saturday night commencing at 6-30.
PRICE: ***Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.***
BOOKING AT THEATRE.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.
AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT.
ON
SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1914.
By kind permission of Col. W. R. MARSHALL and OFFICERS.
THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS.
Will play a selected programme of Music. Under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Band Master).
FROM 9 P. M., TO 11 P. M.
SPECIAL DINNERS will be SERVED from 7 p. m., at Rs. 5/- PER HEAD.
A LA CARTE SERVICE AS USUAL.
TABLES CAN BE BOOKED NOW.
THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD.,

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3	12	0	per 8 Imp galns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charg for coolie hire to cover the increased cost o haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

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Order books applied gratis on application.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put y right.

TIRED.

WORN OUT, AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure Then come troubles of the nerves, the head the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored These Pearls build up the delicate tissues and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.
FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.
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SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 4.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and Chota Nagpur. A few falls also occurred in the East Punjab, east of Central India, Central Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

The principal amounts are:—Dibrugarh and Hazaribagh three quarters inch, Chaibasha, Naya Dumka, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Meerut a half; Bahraich two, Bareilly three-quarters, Roorkee one, Jubbulpore three-quarters, Pendra a half.

The old disturbance is now affecting North-East India, while the new one is approaching Baluchistan. The temperature is low over the greater part of Central and North-West India.

Forecast:—Some rain in North Burma, North-East India and Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 4TH MARCH, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th March, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.32 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity in excess except at Multan. Maximum temperature is normal at Multan and in defect elsewhere minimum temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0.53 in. and Cawnpore 0.58 in. Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in Sind and the northern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in defect in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.80 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have given local rain in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. Skies have cleared in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the northern half of the Central Provinces and conditions are becoming settled in these areas. Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the Punjab where weather has become slightly disturbed.

Isolated thunder-storms are possible in the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces and isolated light showers in the extreme north.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th March, 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of March 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Busidre	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.3	51.0	60	..	1.39	—0.19
Rawalpindi	66.2	46.0	89	..	8.51	2.09
Lahore	72.6	57.4	82	..	3.15	0.53
Sirsa	78.3	48.8	79	..	1.42	0.01
Ambala	70.9	47.1	90	0.32	2.18	—2.57
Delhi	77.0	52.0	75	..	0.74	—1.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.6	53.2	62	0.03	0.32	—1.03
Mainpuri	77.8	52.1	93	0.53	1.52	—0.48
Jhansi	80.4	54.1	82	0.02	0.91	—0.64
Cawnpore	78.8	51.9	93	0.58	1.20	—0.59
Allahabad	71.6	53.1	85	0.04	1.41	—0.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	82.1	50.8	37	..	2.31	1.41
Karachi	79.2	60.1	67	..	2.11	0.86
Ajmer	80.6	55.4	63	..	2.48	1.33
Jaipore	83.7	51.1	52	..	0.86	—0.32
Kotah	85.4	58.5	52	..	1.03	0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	84.8	54.7	42	..	1.01	0.62
Dwarka	77.5	63.7	60	..	0.36	—0.30
Veraval	87.6	57.3	50	..	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	86.8	51.5	36	..	0.08	—0.37
Bhavnag Para	87.0	59.8	48	..	0.04	—0.42
Surat	89.9	60.6	41	..	0.00	—0.32
Ahmedabad	90.2	59.0	25	..	0.00	—0.24
Dessa	87.8	53.2	29	..	0.16	—0.31
Neemuch	82.4	57.0	37	..	0.14	—0.58
Indore	89.6	54.1	29	..	0.42	—0.44
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	71.5	55.7	92	0.80	5.28	3.06
Sangor	75.2	57.2	58	..	2.16	0.20
Hoshangabad	82.8	58.8	66	..	2.47	0.88
Khandwa	87.1	57.0	38	..	0.30	—0.75
Akola	95.6	66.5	71	0.07	0.98	—0.74
Amra oti	87.1	61.8	57	..	1.74	—0.08
Nagpur	86.2	64.3	70	..	2.05	—0.04
Chanda	91.9	65.8	70	..	1.53	—0.37
Raipur	85.7	63.1	79	..	1.90	0.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	69.1	68	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagirl	85.1	66.7	53	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	83.8	70.9	88	..	..	—1.19
Karwa	83.5	67.9	88	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	54.1	36	..	0.08	—0.76
Ahmednagar	89.1	56.9	28	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	91.2	54.9	77	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	94.1	68.4	34	..	0.01	—1.50
Bijapur	93.4	67.5	48	..	0.24	—1.08
Belgaum	90.2	62.1	40	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	89.8	64.2	15	..	0.01	—1.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	95.5	69.5	43	..	0.02	—1.36
Hyderabad	90.8	67.7	71	..	0.00	—1.58
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.1	73.3	74	..	0.93	—2.44
Calicat	88.2	74.5	82	..	4.67	—1.82
Cochin	92.5	74.9	78	..	4.75	—4.59
Colombo	89.4	73.4	93	..	28.84	4.92
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	87.1	66.2	70	..	0.03	—6.66
Bellary	97.3	70.1	70	..	0.04	—2.25
Guddapah	94.4	70.5	67	..	3.09	—1.80
Madras	88.6	68.4	77	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore	89.5	62.5	79	..	0.34	—3.43
Coimbator	93.4	67.7	72	..	4.87	—0.45
Trichinopoly	93.7	70.3	66	..	10.44	1.60
Negapatam	87.0	72.2	75	..	53.41	24.27

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th March was 30.149 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercuria barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4th
S. S. Lhasa — Manley — Karachi — March
Transport Plassey — Andrew. — Southampton — Feb.

DEPARTURES.

March 4th
S. S. Firoze — Primrose — Macella & Co.
S. S. Yeddo — Bramner — New York
S. S. Markomonnia Fap — Hamburg & Bremen

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi which port she had left on March 2nd with a general cargo and passengers.

Plassey:—The Transport Plassey, Commander F. E. Andrew R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Southampton which port she had left on February 11, with troops.

S. S. Yeddo:—The steamer Yeddo 2,953 tons Captain J. R. Bramner sailed on Wednesday for New York etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. Markomonnia:—The steamer Markomonnia 2,839 tons, Captain W. Fap sailed on Wednesday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 3rd instant and the Chartered steamers Vermont and Glencluny arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line s.s. Olympia, outward bound, passed Suez on the afternoon of the 3rd instant and will probably arrive here on the 14th instant.

Wednsday, March 4th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Age
A Gablonz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C E Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Jerssymoor	Barton	W. & A. G. & Co
G Manin	Stefans	V. S. N. & Co
K Tottori Maru	Moses	N. Y. K.
M. Praesident	Schutt	A. S. & Co
N Bronwen	Williams	J. F. & Co
O. Annan Maru	Takemaru	O. S. K.
Neldenfels	Recke	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Newby Hall	Parker	K. N. & Co
2 Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
3 Red Halla	Pencell	Rubattino Line
6 Ridcliffe	Gibson	Co
8 Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co
7 Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
9 Arcadia	Barchad	P. & O. S. N. & Co
10 Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
12 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14 Dwarka	Moxom	M. M. & Co
15 Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
16 Alberto Preves	Questa	V. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

C & R Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Bale of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Bankura	Wigtehead	M. M. & Co
Chan Grahm	Beckef	J. F. & Co
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co
Daisal Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
Derwent Hall	Jones	
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Hellios	Berg	F. F. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Kossuth	Dinarch	A. L. S. N. & Co
Kish	Robertson	
Lhasa	Manley	M. & Co
North Pacific	Goodwin	W. & A. G. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen.	The Bombay & Co
Orna	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Oparda	Mills	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Earl Brassey
St. Lenards	Cobrata	& Co
Sofala	Warrington	M. M. & Co
Salsett	Evar s	P. & O. S. N. Co
Transport Plassey	Andrew	K. N. R.
Talryabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co
Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

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FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Consols 2½ %	75⅛ Ex. —⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20½unchgd.
Rentes 3 %	88unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43½—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 11.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅝unchgd
Closing Tone of silver:—steady with small buyers.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	6.39.16—3.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29.1.14.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89—1½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	.2 7.16plus 1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 D-st.	2⅜plus 1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3months	3⅛unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Bold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	1⅞unchgd.
„ 7 day Darket loans	2⅛unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports yesterdays unreceived	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain unreceived	24,000
Day's Exports to Continent unreceived	27,000
Futures at New York May	11.65—15
Futures at New York July	11.65—16
Declined owing to southern selling of Futures in the local market and to commission house liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12⅞—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.21—19
Futures at New Orleans July	12.22—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	57¾unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	74,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:— fair demand steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton futures Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet and hard to sell unless at consessions.	
Mid American	7.03—1 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.05—5 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	11.73—7
July	11.74—7

New York Official noon call

May	11.74—6
July	11.74—7

New Orleans 10 a.m.

May	12.33—7
July	13.25—7

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.61—3
A.M.	6.57—3
M.J.	6.56—3
J.J.	6.52—2
J.A.	6.47—3
A.S.	6.37—3
S.O.	6.25—3
O.N.	6.17—3
N.D.	6.13—3
D.J.	6.12—3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	4 13.16
F. G. „ „	4 15.16
Fine „ „	5 1.1½
Good Bhownuggur	56
F. G. „	¾
Fine „	5¼
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	56
Good Oomra M. G.	5 9.16
F. G. „ „	5 11.16
Fine „ „	5 13.16
Good M. G. Oomra	5 9.16
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 13.16
Good Broach	5 15.12
F. G. „	6 3.3¼
Fine „	66
Good Khandeish	5 7.16
F. G. „	5 9.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39″by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif	12.9
40's BannerDills Twist	11
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5 7.8
Buyers or Sellers	sellers

Months	March-April.
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
„ „ „ 40's	11¼
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" quiet very steady.

Tone "Cloths" quiet steady.

Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	16½
Tone "Yarns"	steady
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅜
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	9⅞
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	11
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	10½
„ „ 80's	26⅜

MANCHESTER.

Grey Shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8-7
„ „ 44 in. 38-38½ „ 9lbs	9
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10-1
„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6-8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. no sellers quiet	
South Australian no sellers.	
Victorian no sellers.	
New South Wales no sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	48½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April; Dunkirk sellers quiet	50¼—¼
Linseed Calcutta March-April; London Buyers quiet but steady	49—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged	44
Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull done quiet	£5.19.6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged	£64½
Copper Braziers	£79¼—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) value April-August; easier very little doing	12.6¾—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April; tendency easier unchgd.	11.10½
GerDan Beet-root 88 % sellers Mar.	9.21.4—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.3¾—1d
Very quiet prices easier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-June; very quiet unchanged	13.3
Mauririus Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March; value unchanged	11.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March; value firm unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged still quite neglected unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; sellers quiet unchanged	3½

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

There was a good deal of activity in the Share Market to-day, the coal investments being chiefly in request. Bhalgoras, Burrakurs, Muchiridihs, Phœnix, Raneegunge and Burra Dhemo were the chief concerns to attract attention, the last-mentioned having made headway during the last few days upon the rumour that Messrs. Andrew Yule had taken over the Agency. This is not the fact, but I have it on the best authority that negotiations are taking place and that this transfer may be regarded as an exceedingly strong probability. The debit balance of Rs. 40.000 has been almost entirely wiped off, and the concern is expected to enter upon the dividend-paying stage. There is still a strong demand for the Dalbhoom Gold Company's shares, but there are few sellers, the closing prices being Rs. 23 old shares, and Rs. 26¼ for shares with the option certificate attached.

The Jute Market is stagnant, Rs. 77-8 to Rs. 77-12 being the quotations for first marks with scarcely any buyers at these figures.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Bank.
Nil.			

EXCHANGE.

The Market is very quiet with business limited. There is no change in rates.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, July.	1	3 15-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 5-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		141
„ „ Shanghai		190½
„ „ Japan		149½

BULLION.

Rates for Bar Silver in London were unchanged at 26 11/16 for ready and 26 5/8 for delivery in two months. The rate for ready bars in the Local Market is unchanged, but deliveries are rather easier and the general tone of the Market is quiet at our quotations.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	14	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	12	0
1st Settlement	77	6	0
3rd Settlement	77	3	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd March 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	48	52,765
B. B & C. I. Railway	42	49,217

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a steady tone to-day and the rates underwent a rise of about two annas during the course of the day. The Calcutta quotations were rather firm but a drop in the Home securities was reported as anticipated. The Market opened at Rs. 95/5 improved to Rs. 95/7 but finally closed at Rs. 95/6/6 (sellers) for the 30th March delivery. A limited business was done during the course of the day.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101/12.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood rather weak to-day.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1.055 and Standard to Rs. 1,075.

Swadeshi dropped to Rs. 1,475 and Central to Rs. 1,850.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 845.

Kohinoors stood steady at Rs. 755.

Colaba changed hands at Rs 1,480.

Davids stood steady at Rs. 481¼ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 441¼.

Finlay declined to Rs. 315.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands in a lot at Rs. 76 and Deferred declined to Rs. 129.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 223.

Telephones were placed in a lot at Rs. 69/8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 211¼ x. d.

Mandra Bhon Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 30.

Gujrat Ry. shares improved to Rs. 111.

In Press shares New Mofussils were in demand at Rs. 817½.

COTTON.

A sharp decline of 15 to 20 points in futures is advised from the American Markets. Spot Cotton in New York was 5 points down and in New Orleans 1/8 down. Private cables attribute the decline to various causes. The Mexican situation, legislation on anti-options in America, poor trade, and finally absence of speculation, are all given as unfavourably affecting the Cotton Market. The out-look at the moment is certainly not very hopeful, but some Home commission houses favour buying now.

The Local Market opened easier owing to the decline in America and good Broach was quoted Rs. 282, while fine Khamgaon-Akola March was offering at Rs. 223. Except in Broach there is very little doing and early in the day good Broach advanced to Rs. 283½, the rate for Khamgaon dropping to Rs. 222. The Market for good Broach is being manipulated by speculators, and though it is not anticipated that much higher prices will rule, it is thought that anything below Rs. 280 will bring out buyers. A moderate business has been done in Khamgaon and Bengals for March delivery, chiefly settlements. For May delivery of these descriptions there has also been some enquiry. At the close good Broach is Rs. 283½ and fine Khamgaon-Akola march Rs. 223. Fine M. G. Bengal March is quoted Rs. 194/5. The tone of the Market is steady for Broach and quiet for other descriptions.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
J.G. Bengals	.. ..	192	186	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	.. .. ..	197	188	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab	.. ..	194	185	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandeish	.. ..	204	196	..	Ready.
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha	..	253	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	.. ..	252	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl	.. ..	244	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum	.. ..	237	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	.. ..	224	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	.. ..	227	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach	.. ..	284	280	..	Ready
do.	.. ..	..	..	282	15.25 Mar.
M.G. Muttia	.. ..	201	189	..	Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhawar	.. ..	..	..	263	1.25 May.
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	260	„ „
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	255	„ „
M. G. Compta	.. ..	..	..	249	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	27,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months			
M. A.	6.57	—	4
A. M.	6.53	„	4
M. J.	6.53	„	3
J. J.	6.49	„	3
J. A.	6.43	„	4
A. S.	6.34	„	3
S. O	6.23	„	2
O. N.	6.16	„	1
N. D.	6.11	„	2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	11	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	10	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	3	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	9	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	5	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	4	0	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	8	0	B. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	4	0	B. T.
April May	11	4	0	R. T.

Castorseed.—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed: The market is quiet

Qotuations:—

Berar	Rs.	22	8 0
Guzerat	„	21	8 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	34,868 Bales
Wheat	18,911 Cwts.
Linseed	11,811 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,026 „
Gingelyseed	7,929 „
Poppyseed	nil. „
Groundnuts	1,541 „
Castorseed	10,537 „
Rice	96,988 „
Myrabollams	2,868 „
Cottonseed	43,884 „
Mowrasseed	62 „
Gram	1,112 „
Jowar	7,395 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	131 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

LARGER BUSINESS, PRICES STEADY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day business is being done on a larger scale with prices steady to firm. Transactions include:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 25, Burrakur (ord) 7½, Burra Dhem 9, Bowrea (ord) 5¼. Auction Sale:—Basanti Oakdens ½; Auction Sale:—Ghusicks Muslia 16¼, Muchiridih 5¼, Phœnix 2 7/16, Raneegungo 20.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 65½, Fort Gloster (pref) 116½, Kamarhatty (ord) 115½, Lawrence (pref) 102½.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold 26½ with privilege; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 103; Tea Assam Doars 245.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Chickjajur, a station on the Mysore-Harihar main line, to Chitaldroog, a distance of 21.07 miles. The Railway Board have sanctioned the reconnaissance survey being carried out by the North-Western Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2ft. 6 in. gauge from Baij Nath to Nurpur, a distance of about 70 miles. They have also sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by Messrs. McLeod & Co., for a line of railway on the same scale from Ahmedpur to Katwa, a distance of about 35 miles.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a few strength and energy.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	B 1,585
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12½%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	50
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15	..	6½	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	380
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
£12 A		16%	£22 1-2
£12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	85
National Bank of India £1	Nov. Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	86 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct	25		845
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25		640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		230
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,842½
China	Mar-Sep.	50		620
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30		1,480
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		115
Currimbhoy	do.	10		216½
David	May.-Nov.	20		481½
Edward Sassoon	..	8		195
Emperor Edward	..	25		430
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		155
Fazulbhoy	May	20		438½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50		1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		312½
Gold Mohur	..	25		52½
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		570
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		103½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40		375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½		95
Jewraj Bhoja	May	20		400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25		904
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,365
Kohinoor	Mar. Aug.	25		752½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1 130
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75		1,055
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,095
Manockjee Petit	Mar. Sep	50		1,940
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct	115		2,300
Nawab of Cambay	..	30		110
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7		215
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,015
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7		166½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		22
Ripon	do.	Nil		290
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr 50		720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250		4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1,075
Sun	Oct.	..		102½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15		200
Swan	New O	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct	50		1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,220
Union Mill	..	Nil		250
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil		390
Western India	Sep.	45		475
Mysore Spinning	July	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	480
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7½	70
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	360
Mahmudpura Ct.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	12
Mercantile	do.	Nil	2
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	225
New East India	Sep	78	91
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	800
New Berar	Oct.	35	510
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	68
Sind	Nov	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept	40	610
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	13

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	130
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	800
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs 100	Jan.-July.	4%	117
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	143
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	109
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan. July	4%	25¼
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		15
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Allcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	15
All India U.I. Co., L'd. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Bamankua	..	..	..
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	9
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	890
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	171 223
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	207½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I M. Co., Ltd.	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Deshi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Equity of LL Rs. 50.	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs 100.	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs 20	Dec.	30 1½	..
Indian Cotton Company	O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7½	10
	P....100	Oct.-July	7%	80 200
John Roberts & Co.,	July	..	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80	..	..	64
Deffd. 38	..	..	72
Pref. 80	..	..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	172
Karachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	10	102
Marsland Pr Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	88
Naser Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	95
Oriental Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	865
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	234
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	865
Shiv ajpur Synd, etc.	..	..	234
Straits Castle G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Sand & Co.,	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co.,	O Jan D & P. July.	..	75½
		..	128
		..	156
Tata Hyd o Electric	..	4%	102½
O. 800	..	..	90 X.D.
Thacker & Co., P. 800	..	7%	71
Telephone Co.,	May	Rs.	428
Treacher & Co.,	July	Rs. 15	210

THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION

PROFESSOR DAVID'S HOPES OF SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was present, and gave some fresh particulars of his Antarctic expedition, at a Royal Geographical Society lecture delivered on Jan. 9, by Professor Edgeworth David, F. R. S.

Professor David, who was the chief scientific adviser to Sir Ernest's last expedition, spoke on "Our Present Knowledge of the Antaractic and the Problems that remain to be solved." He said there was little if any force in the criticism that Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition would be without definite scientific result. There was every possible reason why from a trans-Antarctic trip, combined with well-organized scientific expeditions, work of lasting and permanent importance to science should be accomplished. The world did not yet realize, for exampie, the great scientific and commercial importance in the future of the Antarctic coalfield. Even in the small strip from the Beardmore Glacier to Mount Nansen it probably contained as much coal as existed in all the unworked coalfields of Great Britain. They did not know how much further that coalfield might be traced, but probably if a shaft were sunk at the South Pole itself they would strike the continuation of it there. Professor David referred to the devotion of Captain Scott and his companions in dragging a load of 30lb. of fossils from this coalfield on his Polar journey. They were of priceless value to science, and, when worked out, as they would be in a few months, they would settle once for all the geological age of these coal measures and what kind of flora existed in the Antarctic in remote times. It was almost certain also that payable gold would be found in the Antarctic, and it would be possible to work it in comparative comfort with the water obtained during the few weeks of the Christmas thaw.

Sir Ernest Shackleton said the crossing of the South Polar Continent, which was the main object of his expedition, had been attacked as a spectacular thing, but deep down in the heart of every one who went to the Polar regions was a desire to do something for the prestige of the country. Sentiment had been a ruling force in every great work that had been done, and he and his companions all felt that they were agents of their Empire and wanted to cross the Antarctic Continent before any other nation could claim that distinction. The most important scientific work would be that of the geologists, because the main scientific object was to find out whether there was one or two Antarctic Continents. He therefore proposed to have four geologists, two meteorologists, and two biologists. His scientific staff would be distributed as follows:—Trans-Continental party, one geologist; Western party towards Graham Land, one geologist and another scientist; eastern party to Enderby Land, one geologist; Weddell Sea base, one meteoralogist and one biologist; on board the ship one biologist, and Captain Davis, hydrographer; supporting party from the Ross Sea side, one geologist. He was sure they would bring back sufficient results to justify the purely scientific side of the expedition. It might be that they would eventually return from the south by the old route, the Beardmore Glacier. That was not decided. Some people said, "Do the whole thing on an entirely new route." If they could they would; but if did 900 miles of entirely new route it ought to satisfy the most carping critic.

WOMEN POLICE FOR NEW YORK

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGO SCHEME.

New York is to follow the example of Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities of America, by creating a force of women police. The New York State Assembly at Albany is discussing a Bill amending the New York City Police charter, and empowering the Police Commissioner to appoint twenty patrol women immediately, and as many more as he deems advisable later on, says a New York correspondent.

The policewoman has come to stay in America, and she has been such a success in Chicago, the first city to make the experiment seriously, that the Chief of Police there has asked for fifteen more women to reinforce the squad of ten who were appointed last August. The women are assigned to duty at public parks, dance halls, places of amusement, or on patrol duty in the streets, and in Chicago they have done excellent work in protecting young girls and women from annoyance, insult, and the machinations of white slavers.

New York's Bill, which will pass through the State Legislature without difficulty, stipulates that the women must be citizens, 5ft. 5in. high, and not less than 30 nor more than 45 years old. They are to receive the same pay as the regular patrol men. The State Senate is also considering a Bill providing for the appointment of women watchers at the polls when the women suffrage amendments are voted on.

Can you DOUBT this?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr Sunderland writes from London; A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

To be had of all dealers.

D. SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.

His Excellency The Governor receives an official visit from the Sultan of Shehor and Mokolla, 11-25 a.m. The return visit at noon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visits Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 5-15 p.m.

"Nobody's Daughter" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Grant Medical College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m.

Free Church Mission High School for Girls, prize distribution, Wilson College Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 6.

"Don" at the Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

Arrival of the New Commander-in-Chief by the English mail.

SATURDAY, March 7.

Wilson College Athletic Sports, Kennedy Sea Face 4 p.m.

Bombay Races, Tenth Extra Meeting.

Elphinstonian Society's Dinner, Elphinstone College, 8 p.m.

Housing Association, meeting at Improvement Trusts' Offices, 6-30 p.m.

"Those Terrible Twins" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 8.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

MONDAY, March 9.

Wilson College Day Celebration, His Excellency to preside, 5 p.m.

Indian Cement Company Limited, meeting of debenture holders, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.

"Diana Dobson" at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Kinetophone, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevie, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition Town Hall, from 8-30 a. m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Mar. 4.

103 Parade.—Wednesday 4th March 1914, Squad Drill and Ride Exercises at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

101 Proficiency Class.—Thursday, 5th March 1914. A Proficency Class will be held at Head Quarters at 7-0 p.m. All N. C. O's desirous of Competing in the Skill -at Arms Competition should attend.

105 Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Cro'ps from to-days date:—
No. 1582 Gr. S. H. Peterson to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.
No. 1583 Gr. T. J. Carroll to "C" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

106 Transfers.—The undermentioned transfer is sanctioned:—
Gr. B. E. Mitcheil from No. 3 Company B. V. A. to the E. E. Company B. V. A. from to-day's date.
The number allotted to Sapper B. E. Mitchell is 141.

107 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 12 months from 1st March 1914:—
No. 72 Sapper G. Welsh E. E. Company.

108 Resignation.—No. 1482 Reservist R. E. Fisher having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-days date.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 5.

184. Rifle Meeting. Cadets Matches Nos. VIII and IX and Cadets Term Match No. XVI will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday the 12th instant, and Cadets Marching Competition on Saturday the 14th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

185. Musketry. Range detail for the week ending Sunday the 8th March:—
Friday morning "M" Company. Afternoon "K" Company.
Saturday "H" Company.
Sunday All Companies Class Firing.
Members who have not completed their course are expected to make every endeavour to attend.

186. Arms All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

187. Prize Distribution. The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 27th instant at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time.)

188. Medals. Applications for Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

TO-DAY'S Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A., Girgaum, when Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla will deliver a lecture on "National Movements in India." Dr. D. Mackichan will preside.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh will arrive in Bombay to-morrow, and will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel till their departure from India. General Sir Percy Lake is also expected to arrive the same day.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

The Presentation of Colors by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to No. 1 Troop, Bombay Boy Scouts, will take place at the Bandstand End of the Oval to-morrow at 5-15 p.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission High School for girls will be held to-day at 5-45 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati. The Lady Mabelle Egerton has kindly consented to give away the prizes.

A REPORTED THEFT.

Valimahomed Mahomedbhoy, a dealer in gold embroidery, having his place of business in Nagdevi Street, Bombay, reports that on his return from the 23rd ultimo from Surat, he found his shop locked up. He further alleges that he also found his manager missing. Rs. 2,205 are also stated to be missing.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative to serve on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust resulted in the re-election of Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Agent, G. I. .P. Railway.

ARRIVALS OF CHIEFS.

Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Alwar and Rutlam will arrive in Bombay to-day and will be staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel during their residence in Bombay. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar will arrive to-morrow and will be staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel during their residence in Bombay.

SHRI KRISHNA LODGE.

Under the auspices of the Shri Krishna Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, B.A., F.T.S., will deliver a public lecture on "The Future of the Bombay Society" on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.) at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, Dhobitalao, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will preside.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The election of two Ordinary Fellows of the Bombay University, by the registered graduates to fill the places of the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas took place on Tuesday.

There were four candidates, namely, Dr. Ardeshir Kavasji Turner, Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya and Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane. Mr. Damodar Ganesh Padhye M.A., (147 votes) and Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya, B.A., (123 votes) were elected.

"MR. LION'S" LIABILITIES.

With reference to the list of unsecured creditors given in our issue of yesterday in which the Eastern Bank, Limited, are mentioned as unsecured creditors of Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz for Rs. 70,000, we understand that the Eastern Bank, Limited, had a lien on the shares of the Bank standing in the name of the said Insolvent and so they were entirely secured. As a fact this debt has been paid off in full and there is nothing now due by the Insolvent to the Eastern Bank, Limited.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Nine attacks and nine deaths from plague and four attacks and two deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Wednesday. Four of the plague attacks were reported from Mandvi, two from Sewri, and one each from Worli, Parel and Market. There were no cases of cholera during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 111 as compared with 80 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 94 in 1912. Out of a total of 2,137 rats caught by Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 134 were found to be plague-infected, 27 of the latter kind coming from Mandvi, 28 from Dongri and 14 from Chukla.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILLS.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES VISIT.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Sassoon and Alliance Silk mills at noon on Wednesday.

Their Excellencies were received by Mr. M. Nissim (Chairman of the Board) and the following directors: Mr. Choonilal V. Mehta, Mr. Ishwerdass Luxmidass and Mr. Pirojshah B. Mody.

Their Excellencies were conducted round the mills by the superintendent Mr. H. L. Asfden, who explained to them the various processes of the manufacture of pure Indian silks. Their Excellencies took a keen interest in all that they saw and they expressed themselves greatly satisfid with the manner in which the work is done in the mills. About an hour was spent in the inspection, after which Their Excellencies motored back to Government House.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

CENTRAL FUND.

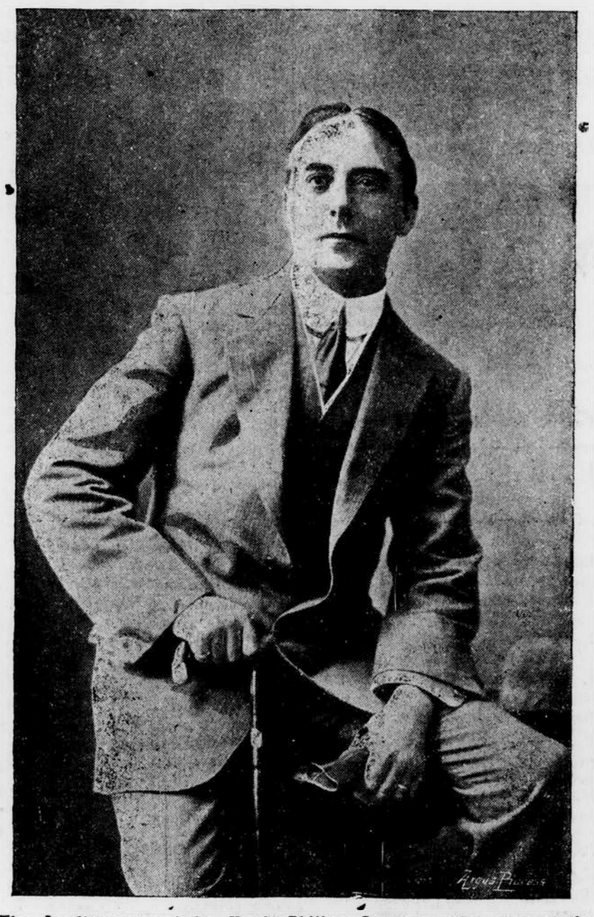
	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,61,475	13	2
Agra collections, through Mr. Rajnatta Kunzru	400	0	0
"Dnyaprakash," Poona, collections through Mr. A. V. Patwardhan	200	0	0
Poona Committee collections, through Mr. G. S. Deole	200	0	0
Through Mr. Venkatesh Subhaya of Coorg, through Dr. S. G. Ranade	37	0	0
Talaja Collections, through Dr. Santoshram V. Devshankar Bhatt, Talaja, Kathiawad	30	14	0
Through Mr. S. A. Kulkarni, Kolhapur	25	0	0
From "Friends," through Mr. J. N. Mehta	25	0	0
From the Mayawat Community of Bombay, through Dr. Purshottam J.	25	0	0
Through Mr. V. P. Arosker	15	0	0
Jalgaon collection, through Mr. S. M. Sovalkar, Pleader	15	0	0
From Mr. Gulabchand Fulchand Sanghvi, Bombay	15	0	0
From the Members of the Panchal Mandal, through Mr. Bhagwandas Morarjee, Bombay	10	8	0
Sums under Rupees ten	40	9	0
Total	3,62,514	12	2

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM YOKOHAMA.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale has received the following subscriptions to the South African Fund from the Indian Community of Yokohama:—

Hindu Association, Yen. 750.00; Messrs. W. Assomull, Yen. 251.00; T. K. Hemumall, Yen. 101.00; H. Khemchand, Yen 101.00; T. K. Tejmall, Yen. 101.00; Pohoomall Bros. & P. Movelchand, 200.00; D. Challaram, Yen. 151.00; M. Navalrai, Yen. 51.00; C. W. Ramchand, Yen. 51.00; K. Khursedji, Yen. 151.00; T. Tejoomall, Yen. 51.00; S. K. Wadhumall, Yen. 51.00; K. Chellaram, Yen. 25.00; T. Tuljaram, Yen. 51.00; W. Lilaram, Yen. 25.00; F. K. Hoondamall, Yen. 51.00; O. B. Kissumall, Yen. 51.00; T. Motoomall, Yen. 51.00; J. Kimatrai, Yen. 25,00; R. Ballamall, Yen. 51.00; N. D. Chandiram, Yen. 25,00; G. Pursram, Yen. 151.00; Dialdas and Sons, Yen. 101.00; K. A. J. Chotirmall, Yen. 151.00; R. Chandiram, Yen. 51.00; T. Pursoomall, Yen. 25.25; J. Gurbamall, Yen. 51.00; H. Vishindass, Yen. 51.00; S. D. Karanjia, Yen. 51,00; B. Talakchand, Yen. 25.00; M. N. Gobai, Yen. 51.00; J. B. Bessania, Yen. 25.00; J. M. Mayer, Yen. 11.00; E. M. Essabhoy, Yen. 25.00; Messrs. V. H. Turyabally, Yen. 10.00; and Rai Bukhan, Yen. 10.00; Total, Yen. 3154.25.

MR. CHARLES HOWITT.



The Leading actor of the Howitt-Philips Company who open at the Opera House to-night.

"Nobody's Daughter," described as a powerful dramatic play will usher in the Bombay season of the Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Dramatic Company at the Royal Opera House to-night. It is a long time since theatregoers in Bombay have had a visit from any dramatic company and according to all accounts the Howitt-Phillips Company is a powerful combination. Mr. Charles Howitt, who heads a company of some sixteen "Star" artistes, was a prominent London actor before he went to South Africa, where the Company which is now in Bombay have just completed a successful tour extending over five years. Mr. Howitt is described as "a most versatile and polished player" and the leading lady, Miss Gertrude Godart is credited with being "a brilliant and charming actress who in all her work deserves nothing but the highest praise." The season opens to-night with "Nobody's Daughter" and other pieces to be given are:—

March 6, "Don."

March 7, "Those Terrible Twins," preceded by Waterloo.

March 9, "Diana of Dobson's."

March 10, "Bella Donna."

March 11, "Why Smith Left Home."

Booking is now proceeding at Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING IN NAME OF CHA ITY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Yutroom Locka, Eliha John, Jubsial Yonkamma, Joseph Yonkamma and Shawl Eshu, all Chaldean Christians, with cheating by inducing people to part with sums of money.

The charge against the accused was that they collected money by representing that they had been authorised by the Archbishop of Chaldea in Turkey in Asia to collect funds in Karachi and Bombay for orphanages in their country. The Police suspected the genuinness of the accused's credentials. Enquiries showed that they (the accused) were not duly authorised to collect funds. They were arrested on Tuesday.

Inspector Favel asked for a remand to enable the Police to complete their enquiries in the matter.

The application was granted. The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

A KAMATIPURA BURGLARY.

TWO MONTHS FOR THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.

In the Mazagon Police Court, before G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Gianoba was charged with having committed a burglary in the house of a woman named Piramabai, in Kamatipura.

The complainant's case was that she closed her room and went out on the verandah. After ten minutes she returned and found the door chained from inside.

On having the rear door opened, she found that four gold bangles were missing and informed the constable on duty. In the meantime, the accused was arrested at a Marwari's shop and brought to the room of the complainant with the property in question, which the complainant identified as hers. The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

USING LAME BULLOCKS.

An Honorary Bench consisting of Mr. H. M. Kama and Dr. M. C. Jowh, fined Tukia Fakira Rs. 10 for working a lame bullock in a cart. The accused is in the employ of the Bai Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals. Inspector Newman prosecuted.

Dr. Vakharia, Professor in the Government Veterinary College, an expert witness, deposed that the bullock was very lame, and unfit for work.

Asked by the Court why he had used the lame bullock, the accused said that he did so by order of the Secretary of the B. S. P. C. A., whose son Dr. N. N. Cooper, was sitting in the cart.

Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the President of the B. S. P. C. A. for information.

HEALTH OFFICERS FOR MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Under the new scheme of Sanitation the Government of Bombay have decided to appoint Health Officers for mofussil municipalities. For the municipalities of first class cities those who hold degrees or diploma of Public Health or any equivalent degrees are to be appointed as Health Officers. The University of Bombay has created the degree of Bachelor of Hygiene (B. Hy.) which is equivalent to D. P. H. (Cambridge) The Government of Bombay have stated in their resolution of May, 1913 that they have under their consideration the question of recognising the degree of B. Hy. on the same footing as D. P. H. Now the Boards of mofussil municipalities are considering the question of appointing their Health Officers, but as the Government have not yet decided the above question the municipalities have nothing to guide them in selecting the candidates. As the course of B. Hy. degree is exactly the same as D. P. H. and officers like Major L. T. Ross Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.I.M.S, Prof of Hygiene and examiner of B. Hy. consider the degree of B. Hy. as equal to D.P.H. Holders of the B. Hy. degree are entitled to be appointed as Health Officers of first class municipalities. To give them justice the Government should publish their decision without delay or direct the first class municipalities to postpone the appointment of their Health Officers till the question is decided.—Yours, etc.,

4th February, 1914. X. Y. Z.

DANGEROUS HUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago I had occasion to go to Mahim, and while passing the Causeway my attention was directed to a number of huts, which are built of combustible materials. On seeing these what struck me the most is what would be the fate of the inmates of these huts, who are fishermen, if a fire were to break out in one of them. Within an hour or two all these huts would be razed to the ground, and the inmates reduced to abject penurism. Before such a catastrophe takes place, I appeal to the Bombay Municipal authorities, who are guardians of the public, to look into this, and take such steps as would avert the danger. It would be better still if the fishermen were urged by the authorities to erect zinc huts, or failing this, to make them dwell in chawls or houses, than to permit them to live in huts and thus risk their lives and lose all they possess. I trust this letter will receive the attention of the authorities.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Mar. 4. AJAX.

The Bishop of Dornakal is making something like a triumphal procession in Travancore, where Indian Syrian Roman Bishops, and Roman Catholic Bishops are well-known. The visit of the first Indian Protestant Bishop is much appreciated.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Three games in the Mixed Doubles and one in the Gentlemen's Doubles were played yesterday evening, Lord and Lady Willingdon finding time after the Polo to put in an appearance and see the last game.

A good deal of interest was found in the various games, but none of them were at all evenly contested and generally lacked excitement. There is, however, no doubt that the next few days' play will be well worth watching.

It is with pleasure that one is able to state that the remark made yesterday concerning Rangarao has now been found to be incorrect. Till last July he was a student at the Maharaja's College in Mysore and expects to leave to continue his studies as an electrical engineer in England next September. There is no doubt now that he is a genuine amateur and has played as such for years. This is a great relief as he is fancied by many to win the singles though Fyzee will be a very hard nut to crack.

The play of both ladies was particularly good when England and Mrs. Reynolds met Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd. From the back lines they drove hard at one another in a manner of which many of the sterner sex would feel proud were they up to that form. Of their partners, England was of course the stronger, and this made all the difference. England was in quite good form, and brought off many telling shots which with long rallies on the part of the ladies made the game a good one. After Bagshawe had taken the first game England took no less than the next five. Bagshawe then won another, but that was all. In the next Bagshawe led at 3-1, but then England and Mrs. Reynolds went straight out to set and match.

A closer match than the score suggests was the one between Frye and Miss Ginn and J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row. Naoroji is particularly good in doubles whereas Mrs. Row lost all trace of the nervousness she appeared to show the last time. Miss Ginn plays a wonderfully strong game for a lady and they would have done much better had Frye come closer up to the net. Naoroji began well with the first four, Frye then did better by taking the next, two but then the former went to set. In the second the winners again won the first two and led at 3-2, which they increased to 5-2 and each winning one in turn went to set.

Fyzee and Chinmulgand did not have any great difficulty in beating Nicholson and Chinmulgand. The former were not by any means as good as they sometimes are and broke down at volleying. On the other hand, Chinmulgand kept the ball very low and Fyzee was his old careful and cool self with accurate placing. The latter only lost one game in the two sets.

Fyzee again turned out to partner Lady Tata in the Doubles against Mehta and Miss Meyers, and here again was successful. He did a deal of excellent work, but Lady Tata also claims part of the credit, as she often used really fine judgment in passing her opponents down the side lines. Mehta was very smart at the net, but he rather over-did the poaching, as he had a very useful partner in Miss Meyers, who put not a little strength into her strokes. The first set was a good one as although Fyzee took the first two, Mehta led at 3-2. They then each won one, but Fyzee went out with the next two. In the second Fyzee won the first three, and after losing one took the next three, and it was here that his partner showed up best.

Results:—

DOUBLES (Second Round).

Dr. Fyzee and Mr. Chinmulgand beat Mr. Nicholson and Capt. James, 6-0, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES (Second Round).

Mr. J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row, beat Mr. Frye and Miss Ginn, 6-2, 6-3.

Mr. England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Mr. Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd, 6-2, 6-3.

Dr. Fyzee and Lady Tata beat Mr. Mehta and Miss Meyers, 6-4, 6-1.

Following are the full results:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Yamamasu, Boyes and N. Naoroji, Byes, Portlock beat Calvocoressi, Kesava Mudaliar beat Fletcher, Nicholson beat Bhagwat, Rangarao beat Ghandi, J. Naoroji beat Bhadkamkar, Engineer beat Gunjikar, James beat Frye, Mehta beat Karve, Fyzee beat Hogg, Doctor, England, Sherbrooke and Chinmulgand, Byes.

SECOND ROUND.

Yamamasu beat Boyes, N. Naoroji beat Portlock, Kesava Mudaliar beat Nicholson, Rangarao beat J. Naoroji, Engineer beat James, Fyzee beat Mehta, England beat Doctor, Chinmulgand beat Sherbrooke.

THIRD ROUND.

Yamamasu beat N. Naoroji, Rangarao beat Kesava Mudaliar, Fyzee beat Engineer, England beat Chinmulgand.

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Pandit and N. Naoroji beat Kanga and Mulla, England and Kidd beat Bagshawe and Barraclough, Karanje and Chawan beat Calvocoressi and Hogg, Bottlewalla and Mehta beat Wagle and Shivgaokar, Nicholson and James beat Skipwith and Boyes, Fyzee and Chinmulgand beat Clayton and Sherbrooke, Mudaliar and Naidu beat Yamamasu and Nakashima, J. Naoroji and Engineer beat Portlock and Frye.

SECOND ROUND.

England and Kidd beat Pandit and N. Naoroji, Karanje and Chawan beat Battlewalla and Mehta, J. Naroji and Engineer beat Mudaliar and Naidu, Fyzee and Chinmulgand beat Nicholson and James.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row beat H. G. Cocke and Mrs. Cocke, F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock beatM. F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt. J. Naoroji and Mrs. Row beat Frye and Miss Ginn, England and Mrs. Reynolds beat Bagshawe and Mrs. Kidd, Fyzee and Lady Tata beat Mehta and Miss Meyers.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

No. 1 Court.—Rangarao v. Yamamasu.

No. 2 Court England v. Fyzee.

These are the Semi-finals of the Singles.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS.

RESULTS OF CHAMPIONSHIPS' SEMI-FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships to-day, Kingscote and Deane beat Drury Davis and Myles Reece 6-4, 6-3, and A. W. and D. S. Shallow beat Denham and Hosie 6-1, 6-3, in the semi-finals of the Doubles.

In the semi-finals of the Mixed Doubles Drury Davis and Mrs. Allison beat Carr and Mrs. Kenys 6-3, 0-6, 6-3.

LAWN TENNIS.

MR. RANGA RAU'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of what appears in the Sporting columns of your paper this morning you will be good enough to publish the following lines in fairness to Mr. Ranga Rau.

Having been connected with sport in Southern India and especially the Mysore Province for a considerable number of years I may at once, say with a certain amount of authority that Mr. Ranga Rau is a strictly amateur player and if he is not to be regarded as an amateur I do not know what claims Mr. Navrooji or Mr. England, or for the matter of that, any one who is now playing in the tournament, has, to be regarded as a strict amateur.

He left the Maharaja's College (Mysore) where he was studying for a number of years, only in July 1913 and since then he has been trying to obtain one of the State scholarships to proceed to England to qualify himself as an Electrical Engineer.

For a number of years he has been playing in most of the open Amateur Championships held in Mysore, Bangalore and other places in Southern India and no one ever called into question his being strictly an amateur or even entertained the faintest idea of his not being one. He had the unique honour of winning the South Indian Championship held at Trichinopoly in September last and also of defeating that crack South Indian player Mr. Singaram. He has won outright consecutively for a number of years the Mysore State Championship. He is and has been a member and also the Honorary Secretary of the Maharajah College Tennis Club for a number of years.

It is to be regretted that an attempt should be made to prejudice him in the eyes of the public and to blacken the fair reputation that he has already acquired for himself in Bombay.

If the Committee should think it fair to go into the question at this stage, especially when Mr. Ranga Rau has before the tournament commenced assured the Hon. Secretary that he is strictly an amateur, I do hope that they will give him a reasonable opportunity of giving an explanation and of defending his own position.—Yours, etc.

N. C. DALAL,
Solicitor, High Court and
Honorary Tennis Secretary
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.

25, Medows St., Fort.
Mar. 4.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS

TIES FOR 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 4.

The draw for the preliminary rounds of the Davis Cup has resulted as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

Germany and France byes,
Australasia meets Canada.

SECOND ROUND.

Great Britain meets Belgium.

In the next round, Germany meets the winner of the Australasia-Canada match and France meets the winner of the Britain-Belgium match.

BRITISH HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOMBARDIER WELLS BEATS BANDSMAN BLAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Bombardier Wells to-day beat Bandsman Blake in the fourth round of the boxing contest for the Heavyweight Championship of Great Britain.

In the first round, both men manoeuvred warily and there was some in-fighting. Wells broke clear and made Blake wince with left and right punches.

The second round was uneventful.

The third opened with a clinch, followed by two bushes by Blake. But Wells had the best of matters getting some good punches home. Blake was groggy but rallied magnificently before the gong went.

In the fourth round, Wells broke away from a clinch and showered blows on Blake's head, finally sending Blake to the mat.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

BIG ENGLISH VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT ELIZABETH, Mar. 3.

In the final Test match England beat South Africa by ten wickets. South Africa completed their second innings for 228 runs. Booth took four wickets for 49 and Bird 3 for 38.

England scored 11 runs without loss.

Final scores are:—

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings	193
Second Innings	228
	421

ENGLAND.

First Innings	411
Second Innings (for no wkt.)	11
	422

(For other Sporting News see page 8.)

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

THURLOW—February 17th, at 7, Ballygunge Park, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Thurlow, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GREGORY—PORTER—February 14th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Rangoon, by the Rev. Father Verine, Arthur Clifford Gregory, son of the late C. Gregory, to Catherine Evelyn Porter, second daughter of C. Porter, Head Appraiser, Customs, Rangoon.

DEATHS.

BAI AMBABAI, wife of Madhavdas Amersey died Tuesday morning 7 a.m. Uthamna ceremony on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.) at his residence 451, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

DUNKLEY—February 15th, at Asansol, Gerald Lytton Dunkley, aged 34 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 5th, 1914.

INDIAN FINANCE AND OPIUM.

It will be hardly disputed that the Indian Budget widely differs in many respects from that of the countries of the West including the United Kingdom. Chancellors of Exchequer in England seldom have to lay great stress on the annual prospects of the harvests as Finance Ministers, in succession, are wont to do in this country. It is only when an exceedingly bad year has depressed trade and industries to an unprecedented extent that some explanation is needed to account for what may be called an adversity Budget. Neither is any reference made to exchange or currency or to opium. But Indian conditions are different, some of them being relics of the finance in vogue during the days of those monopolists of Indian trade, the defunct East India Company. For instance, it is unquestionable that the opium and salt revenue are the legacies of that masterful company of traders to their successors. Again famine, in the sense we know it in India, has been almost unfamiliar to Europe and the Farthest West for say well nigh a century. But, here, owing to the entire prosperity of the country being dependent on the annual monsoon, a Finance Minister is obliged to hang his annual financial parable on the failure or otherwise of the season and its consequent effects one way or another. A good year, with abundant harvests, signifies great strides in trade and commerce and prosperity for millions of the agricultural classes. While its opposite, a general failure of the harvests, leading to diminished reports, and a diminished balance of trade, spells woe, not only to the ryots, but general adversity all round, not forgetting the dire contingency of that large demand on the Gold Standard Reserve which is such a prop to our State-managed currency. Almost everything depends on the character of the seasonal fall. A partial scarcity may not be of much consequence. But a general famine has the certain effect of no mean disturbance of finance. Actualities and forecasts lose the significance they had in the Finance Minister's Budget. Thus the rainfall is the dominant factor of each year's finance. And this physical phenominon has, therefore, derived an importance of its own which, thanks to Sir Guy Wilson, is known as the "gamble in rain."

Thus it is that every Finance Minister in turn has of late prefaced his yearly exposition of our finances by a reference to the condition during the year of agricultural prospects. The Budget estimates are prepared and passed in the early spring, but none can foretell how the estimates may be upset by crores six or nine months later when the results of the succeeding monsoon come to be fully ascertained. Critics of Indian finance, in fairness to the Finance Minister, have to take into consideration this one great factor which so ruthlessly disturbs our annual financial forecasts. But the critic should discriminate between what may be an exaggerated estimate and a moderate and reasonable one warranted by actual conditions. Deficit budgets have to be defended and explained away, and sometimes an easy-going Finance Minister is naturally tempted to take a too pesimistic view; and may even be tempted, as students of past finance can testify, to put the blame for that condition on all the sins of omission and commission of the tax-gathering and the tax-eating departments. Revenue is underrated beyond what is warranted, and expenditure is allowed to run faster, though undetected because unanalysed. For, it may be found that other than famine and cognate charges are allowed to increase, for which no satisfactory reason could be assigned. But a famine year excuses everything, even a studied increase of expenditure which might have been otherwise challenged. Only a Gibson Bowles would be able to detect such expenditure and expose it unsparingly. Following precedent, Sir William Meyer has, therefore, devoted a page in his preamble to the actual conditions of agriculture in 1913-14 and the progress of trade. He, too, reiterates the formula of his predecessors, "our financial position rests ultimately on agricultural and trade conditions," and he tells us what those conditions are, though, as far as the public is concerned, it may be deemed a thrice-told narrative. Of course, there has been "a temporary deterioration" during the last nine months of the official year. However, Sir William Meyer wisely takes a moderately optimistic view and expresses the hope that it will not prove anything more than a passing incident of no great significance. But he reminds the public of one significant fact of his Budget, namely, that "the loss of the opium trade has *permanently* removed a large item from the credit side of India's international account." In other words, the net receipts from the opium trade with China, which during the past few years have averaged three-and-a-half million pounds sterling, or a little over five crores, is no longer available. He hopes that this will soon be made up by expansion in other directions. We hope so, but we would warn the Finance Minister not to place any hope in that that recoupment will not be found in the drink traffic, so well organised by Government, but against which persistent protests have been made for many years by all classes of the country who are alive to the importance of sobriety being an asset of a people.

Nor, we trust, will recoupment or compensation be found by encouraging the trade in opium with the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies. It is necessary to give this warning as there is undoubtedly reason to apprehend that prospect from the references made by the Finance Minister in his monograph on opium. The 9,000 chests for opium are again to be increased to 13,000! This is, emphatically, a step in the wrong direction. It is a pernicious step backward in the financial ethics of the Empire. Surely, it is high time that the Imperial Government washed its hands of any traffic, direct or indirect, in opium elsewhere. If China has been got rid of this great curse, first sown among her people by the rapacious East India Company, is it not logically incumbent on us to remove this curse from the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies, and even from India itself where yet such a large amount of what is euphemistically known as "excise opium" is allowed to be consumed? We have not only put a stop to the opium trade with China. We have discouraged it altogether, as far as poppy cultivation has gone on in the Native States, specially Indore, which is the home of what is known as Malwa opium. Is such a beneficent policy to stop here? Japan has set an example by the absolute prohibition of the cultivation of poppy by means of drastic legislation. No opium either in a raw state or in any manufactured form is permitted. All imports of opium in the form of medicine are guarded by the most stringent rules and regulations. Are we to follow this salutary example of the Japanese Government, or are we still to go on incurring the reproach of the civilised world? Why, should the Government grow poppy at all for the purposes of what is euphemistically called "excise opium" in the country itself? The vice of drink has vastly increased. Is the Government going to add to this vice that of eating or smoking opium? The whole position of the Government in this matter is absolutely illogical. The only logical corollary of the cessation of the opium traffic with China is absolute prohibition, say, within the next five years, of the cultivation of any poppy by individuals and by the State. It would be culpable to allow the drug to be used at all in this country for other than medicinal purposes as in Japan. And it would be grievous were even a single chest of opium to be produced in the immediate future for export to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies. The Budget estimates still provide a revenue from opium in the coming official year of £1.75 million or Rs. 2.62 crores. Is the Government so dead to all financial morality that, having abandoned the Chinese traffic to the extent of five crores and more, it cannot altogether forego this smaller traffic of 2.62 crores. Are not the conditions of all other heads of revenue, specially railway, so excellent as to enable it, say by 1920, to do away entirely with opium receipts in any form? If we have rendered such good service to the Chinese as to wash our hands of the traffic in the drug with them, what is there to prevent the Government from exercising the same self-denying ordinance of refraining from the collection of a single rupee from opium in any form in the country itself? Opium receipts should be wholly expunged from the finances of India. We trust that the public spirit of the non-official members on the Imperial Council will not be slow, in the coming Budget debate, to refer to this ugly blot which still disfigures the annual Financial Statement. We leave other features of the Financial Statement for future discussion.

THE HOME RULE PROBLEM.

Mr. Asquith seems to have taken the wind out of the sails of the Opposition motion of censure, notice of which was given, by his announcement that he will make his promised statement regarding Home Rule on Monday. The motion was to censure the Government for delaying to disclose their proposals regarding the position of Ulster under the Bill, and was conceived apparently on the assumption that the Government intended wilfully to keep the House of Commons in the dark till the last possible moment. Mr. Asquith's undertaking to communicate the proposals of the Government on Monday thus deprives the Opposition of the sought-for opportunity of a field-day calculated to embarass the Government. In the meanwhile the Bill was to have been formally re-introduced by Mr. Birrell yesterday, but there will be no discussion,—beyond Mr. Asquith's statement on Monday and, presumably, a brief reply from Mr. Bonar Law,—for some time, in order to give all parties time to digest the Government's proposals. According to Reuter, it is authoritatively stated in the Lobby that Mr. Asquith's proposals are of a sweeping description and involve extensive administrative control for Ulster through its elected members, with the option of withdrawal from the rest of Ireland at the end of a certain period. This may or may not be an intelligent anticipation, but at any rate it suggests what may be a feasible solution of the problem. Hitherto all the suggestions have been for some sort of a scheme by which Ulster could "contract out of the Act" and have the option of coming in later on if she wished. According to Reuter's authoritative statement Mr. Asquith cleverly proposes to put this suggestion the other way round, and to leave Ulster within the scope of Home Rule, with wide autonomous privileges of her own, and the option of withdrawing from Home Rule if she does not like the experiment. Of course the widest proposals of the kind indicated by Reuter would not meet the demands of Sir Edward Carson, who has declared that Ulster is determined to remain in the Imperial Parliament or have civil war. But then Sir Edward has to reckon with losing what sympathy he commands at present in England, and it can hardly be doubted that he would lose the bulk of that sympathy if he refused to accept a reasonable compromise which freed Ulster from all possibility of Nationalist domination in the things most closely concerning her domestic administration. Sober Unionists in England recognise that there can be no going back to the ante-Home Rule *status quo* and that all they can expect is to obtain some sort of compromise which leaves Ulster outside the scope of the Bill, and, regardless of Sir Edward Carson, they will probably be prepared at least to meet half-way any proposals which aim at that. We do not understand why "after Mr. Asquith made his statement on Tuesday" the view should have been expressed in the lobbies that there would be a dissolution in June at the latest. Nothing, so far as we can see, has happened to lead the Government to depart from their very proper determination not to be hustled into an election. And there could be no reason for dissolving immediately after the Bill has become law under the Parliament Act, before there has been time to put it into operation.

DAY BY DAY.

New Situation in Albania.

Only yesterday we expressed a fear that the Greek evacuation of Southern Albania would not be accomplished "without incident." That incident is already reported in the proclamation of the autonomy of Epirus, and the participation of Greek soldiers in the "demonstration." M. Venizelos has already declared himself against the Epirotes, but it remains to be seen if public opinion in Greece is entirely with him in this respect. At any rate, the "insurgents" have already produced an extremely delicate situation which the Prince of Wied and the Powers have to face. In Central Albania, too, the outlook is by no means clear. It is expected that the International Commission of Control will shortly go to Durazzo in order to take charge of affairs, and thus put an end to Essad Pasha's dictatorate over Central Albania. It is also thought that the Commission will appoint an Albanian Governor of Scutari in place of Colonel Phillips, the present Governor, and thus unite the whole country under one authority pending the arrival of the Prince of Wied.

Ulster and Epirus.

It requires the imagination of Reuter to draw a parallel between Epirus and Albania and Ulster and Ireland. In fact one searches in vain to find the resemblance between the situations in the two cases. In the one case we have a large tract of territory, formerly under the rule of Turkey, which is now being erected into an independent state, and a part of which, being contiguous to Greece, and feeling itself to be Greek, declines to be annexed to the new state. In the other case it is merely a question of local autonomy being granted to one of three states under one sovereignty and a small portion of it desiring to remain under the old regime. If Turkey weie granting Home Rule to Albania and some Mussulman tract of Albania declared its intention of fighting rather than be separated from the imperial rule in Constantinople, there would be some sort of parallel. Reuter must have been reading the half-penny papers again. Probably the "Daily Express," seeking for something attractive in the way of headlines, has set up "Ulster in Albania" or something of that sort!

The Cleveland Leaves Bombay.

Yesterday the Hamburg-Amerika liner Cleveland left Bombay for Colombo, with the 350 tourists, which she brought to Bombay nine days ago, the last party of eighty which went to visit Agra, Benares, Lucknow and Delhi on Friday last having returned to Bombay. Colombo will be the farthest east port at which the Cleve... will touch, and after the tourists have seen the beautiful and wonderful sights of Ceylon, which invariably impress visitors, the ship will start on her return voyage to New York, calling at the principal Mediterranean ports on the way.

"An Excellent Structure."

The tourists of the Cleveland who left Bombay yesterday have said and done many good things, which have been a joy to those privileged to see or listen to them. But it was left until the last for one of the visitors to utter a remark that should become history. Interviewed by an "Advocate" representative, we read, this gentleman expressed his appreciation of the various places visited by him, and of the Taj, which has been and is the ecstasy of poets, he declared that he found "the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is all in white marble, to be an excellent structure!" This is better than the description of the American tourist in London of Westminster Abbey as "an inconvenient sort of meeting-house," because there is no suspicion of intentional humour about it, which there is in the latter case.

The Graeco-Rumanian Betrothal.

The "political betrothal" announced today by Reuter as "impending" between the Crown Prince of Greece and Princess Elizabeth of Rumania was, as a matter of fact, announced several months ago, as well as that of the Crown Prince of Rumania to the Tsar's daughter. At the beginning of last month the Crown Prince of Greece went to Bucharest, where he was received with the honours due to his rank. On the day of his arrival he presented the Greek war medal to King Carol on behalf of his father. He was allotted a suite of rooms at the Palace and the public subsequently saw a good deal of him in company with the Princesses Elizabeth and Mariora. The Rumanian newspapers, however, attach no "political" significance to the betrothal and declare that the rumours which have been current for some time of new treaties and alliances between Rumania and the Balkan States and Greece are without foundation, maintaining that Rumania will continue to act in the future, as she has in the past, as "the peacemaker" in the Balkans,—that is to say, she will seize the psychological moment to come in and get all she can whenever her neighbours are too exhausted or too unprepared to fight her!

Among the Immortals."

M. H... Bergson, who was elected last month a member of the French Academy, as reported by Reuter at the time, is of Irish origin. He was born in 1859, naturalised himself as a Frenchman, and took up teaching, in which he soon gained a great reputation. He is specially famous by having, so to speak, popularised philosophical themes which hitherto had been considered merely the domain of professional savants. He obtained the chair of philosophy in the College de France in 1904, and succeeded not only in delighting students, but in winning the favour of feminine Paris. His lectures are now quite a fashionable rendezvous, and students complain that it is impossible to find room in the lecture hall, which is filled an hour beforehand by the elite of Paris society. Amongst his best-known works are his essay upon "Laughing," his essays upon "The Immediate Results of Conscience," "Matter and Memory," "The Relation of the Body and the Soul," etc. Both in writing and speaking he employs a lucid, brilliant and easy style. There were two other vacant chairs in the Academy which were filled by the election of M. Capus and M. Pierre de la Gorce. All the three were elected at one sitting, which is an extremely rare occurrence.

The Paigah Nobles of Hyderabad.

The Paigah Estates, referred to in his letter yesterday by our Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent, are an interesting survival of the Middle Ages. The Paigah nobles are feudal vassals of His Highness the Nizam. The "liege-lord," of course, claims their allegiance and fealty in time of war and peace. Apart from this, they are practically independent, holding courts of their own, having their own armed forces, and controlling vast estates, which yield on an average fifty lakhs a year. It is believed this amount can be considerably augmented by proper management. The present Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Salar Jung, belongs to the foremost of the Paigah families, and is closely related by marriage to the Nizam.

Central Library, Baroda.

A very successful purdah ladies' party arranged by Mr. Newton Dutt, the newly appointed State Librarian and head of the Library Department of Baroda, was held at the Central Library, Baroda, on Saturday last. The "At Home" was graced by the presence of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb and other members of the Court, Miss Impey, sister of Colonel Impey, the Resident, Lady French and the wives and children of the principal State officers and residents. The newspaper reading-room was turned into a very pleasant children's room, with games, model toys, and kindergarten occupations displayed on tables about the room. The reference library was converted into an elegant reception room for the ladies, a special collection of books likely to interest ladies being on exhibition. This special ladies' library contained a large selection of children's books and works on such subjects as gardening, house decoration and furniture, nursing, cookery and household economy, besides a fine selection from the handsome art books in which the Central Library is so rich. This being a purdah party, the head of the Library Department was represented by Mrs. Prabhu Desai and Miss Peters, the lady librarians. After a song of welcome prettily rendered in Marathi by young girls, Mrs. Parbhu Desai in a short speech thanked Her Highness for her kindness in consenting to attend the "At Home" and referred to the deep interest in the library movement shown by His Highness the Maharaja by the gift of his own fine library three years ago to form the nucleus of the Central Library and by his patronage and support of aided libraries throughout the State.

The Object of the Gathering.

The speaker explained that the object of the State Librarian in inviting the ladies of Baroda to visit the Library was twofold. She desired to interest them both in the children's playroom and library which had now been established a year and in a ladies' library which it was proposed soon to institute. She referred to the paucity of suitable juvenile books in Guzerati and Marathi and urged the necessity of strengthening and extending that branch of vernacular literature. After refreshments had been served the guests were invited to a cinematograph entertainment in the reading-room which lasted half an hour and was much appreciated by the audience, young and old.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO LORD MINTO.

VICEROY AND LADY HARDINGE PRESENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

An impressive memorial service to Lord Minto was held at St. James' Church this morning which was attended by the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and other high officials. The service lasted thirty minutes and was conducted by Rev. H. Dixon.

TRAGEDY AT PUTILOFFS.

15,000 STRIKE WORK.

FOREMAN KILLED WITH CROWBAR.

CAPTAIN'S BODY MANGLED IN MACHINERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 4.

Fifteen thousand men have struck work at the Putiloff Arms Factory as a protest against being ordered to participate in a celebration commemorating the emancipation of Serfs.

The foreman was struck with a crowbar and killed, and Captain Stahl, in command of a section of the works, then jumped into the middle of the electrical machinery and his body was mangled.

RUSSIAN PLOT AT BUDAPEST.

THIRTY-TWO HUNGARIAN RUTHENIANS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUDAPEST, Mar. 3.

A nine-weeks' trial has concluded at Marmaros-Sziget of ninety-four Hungarian Ruthenians charged with complicity in a Russian plot to convert the Ruthenians to the Russian orthodox church, and undermine their allegiance to Emperor Francis Joseph.

One of the accused named Kabaiyuk was sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment and another named Szabo to three years. Thirty others received sentences ranging from six months to two and a half years. The remainder were acquitted.

RUSSIA'S EXPORT TRADE.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
KIEFF, Mar. 4.

The Congress of Russian exporters passed a resolution urging that Russia should be liberated from economic dependence on Germany and suggesting the development of commercial relations with Great Britain, Italy and others.

PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

QUESTION OF SAFETY ON BANDAR ABBAS-KERMAN ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons Colonel Yate raised the question of Kerman and Persian Baluchistan and asked whether, if Bandar Abbas Kerman road was unsafe, Sir Edward Grey would consider the advisability of lending a few British and Mahommedan officers to form a force of Persian levies to protect the road.

Sir E. Grey replied:—The new Governor-General, Bakhtiari Khan is proceeding to Kerman and it is expected that he will preserve order. Therefore I am not contemplating taking the suggested steps.

FIGHTING AT KAZERUN.

SWEDISH CAPTAINS ENTER TOWN WITH REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHRAN, Mar. 3.

Fighting continues at Kazerun. Two Swedish captains, Killander from Shiraz and Lunberg from Bushire, have entered the town with re-inforcements.

BUSHIRE, Mar. 4.

Gendarmerie has re-occupied Kazerun and it is reported that the tribesmen are fleeing.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS.

CHIEF INSTRUCTOR IN ORDNANCE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Mar. 3.

Commander Suzuki, Chief Instructor in Ordnance at the Naval College, has been dismissed from the service, and placed under arrest in connection with the naval scandals.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM

MR. ASQUITH'S PROPOSALS.

EXTENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL.

OPTION OF WITHDRAWAL FROM REST OF IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.

Mr. Asquith announced that the completion of the financial business had been arranged. Consequently he will make the promised statement regarding Home Rule on Monday.

DISCUSSION DEFERRED.

Under the Parliament Act Mr. Birrell will for the third time formally introduce the Home Rule Bill to-morrow for the first reading. The Bill will not be discussed after Mr. Asquith's statement on Monday. Only the leaders will speak and two or three weeks will elapse before the second reading is begun in order that all parties may digest the statement.

LATER.

It is authoritatively stated in the Lobby that Mr. Asquith's proposals regarding Ulster are of a sweeping description and involve an extensive administrative control for Ulster through its elected members with the option of withdrawal from the rest of Ireland at the end of a certain period.

DISSOLUTION IN JUNE PROBABLE.

LONDON, March 4.

After Mr. Asquith made his statement in the House of Commons yesterday the view was expressed in the Lobbies that there would be a dissolution in June at the latest.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

OPPOSITION NOT DISPOSED TO ACCEPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Lobby correspondents of the papers of both Parties indicate that the Opposition will not be disposed to accept the Government's proposals unless they are based on the exclusion of Ulster.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

ACCIDENT TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

Colonel Hacketpain, the Chief of the Staff of the Ulster Volunteers, was unhorsed while inspecting the Donegal Regiment and kicked in the face. He was seriously injured.

"LORD MILNER'S LEAGUE."

MR. LONG'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

Mr. Walter Long, in a letter to the press appeals for the support of the Unionist manifesto issued at the beginning of the week. The names of further influential signatories are published.

SINISTER ASPECT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

APPEALS TO THE KING TO INTERVENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

The "Daily News," in an editorial article headed "King and Country," says:—"It only needed the new League launched by Lord Milner to reveal the true character of the conspiracy confronting the country. It would be a mistake any longer to ignore them ore sinister aspect of that conspiracy. The appeals to the King to intervene, have been revived with great emphasis during the last few weeks, and there is widespread belief—which we do not share—that they have not been revived in vain." The journal concludes by expressing its confidence that the King will not follow in the footsteps of such "blunderers" as George III and William IV.

FULL CABINET COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Full Cabinet to-day deliberated on the Irish question.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PORT SAID, March 4.

The P. and O. Malwa to-day shipped £100,000 gold for India.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.

COOK ISLANDS DEVASTATED.

MAUKI ISLAND DESTROYED

PITIABLE CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Mar. 4.

The worst hurricane for fifty years has devastated the Cook Islands and Aitutaki, one of the Hervey Islands. Huge waves swept over the Mauki Island destroying the whole village. The condition of the inhabitants is pitiable.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

SIR EDWARD GREY ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.

Sir Edward Grey in a statement in the House of Commons to-day said persistent difficulties in the way of the investigation created the strongest presumption that the Mexicans responsible for Mr. Benton's death intended to conceal the truth. He dwelt on the effort by the United States and emphasised that we had no right to demand that the United States should resort to force. He declared that if the United States did not desire to take further steps we must reserve the right to secure reparation whenever it is in our power to do so. He pointed out, however, that the idea that Britain should send a force to Mexico was fantastic, while a blockade of the fort would only assist those from whom we were demanding the reparation.

U. S. CABINET'S SENSE OF RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.

Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons, which President Wilson read to the Cabinet, has relieved the anxiety regarding the possibility of Great Britain's bringing extreme pressure to bear on the United States with a view to drastic action in the matter of the murder of Mr. Berton.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON BENTON CASE.

CARRANZA APPOINTS HIS OWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EL PASO, Mar. 4.

General Carranza has appointed his own commission of three members to investigate the murder of Mr. Benton.

NEW YORK INSURANCE SWINDLE.

SENTENCE FOR PLACING BOMBS IN BUILDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, March 3.

The gamester Sylvestro, has been imprisoned for an indefinite period of between 3½ and 6½ years and fined a thousand dollars for placing a bomb in the hall of a crowded tenement house. Evidence revealed the wholesale placing of bombs in buildings for the sake of obtaining insurance.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION IN CANADA.

EXTENSION OF ORDER AND RIGHT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.

During the discussion on Oriental Immigration in the Canadian House of Commons, the Minister of the Interior said that a request had been made for six months' extension of the Order in the Council, otherwise expiring at the end of March, excluding the artisans of all races from British Columbia.

The Minister of Justice said that Parliament was competent to exclude the right of habeas corpus. No court had jurisdiction to interfere with deportation and other proceedings under the Immigration Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN IMMIGRATION

TOTAL EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS FAVOURED.

VICTORIA (British Columba), Mar. 4.

The Royal Commission recommends the total exclusion of Asiatics, owing to the impossibility of their absorption even though they become Canadian citizens.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SCENE IN COMMONS.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar 3.

A scene occurred in the House of Commons on Lord Robert Cecil's motion to reduce the supplementary estimates for the Navy. Mr. Leif Jones attempted to speak amid persistent Opposition cries of "Divide" and Ministerial protests.

Mr. Churchill appealed to both sides not to discuss the Navy with party heat. He said members were only anxious to divide in order to ascertain whether there were more Liberals than Conservatives present.

The Chairman called Mr. Churchill to order. Mr. Churchill apologised.

The motion was defeated by 272 to 132.

The House of Commons adopted the supplementary estimates.

PANAMA CANAL ACT.

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES REPEAL OF COASTING TOLLS CLAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.

President Wilson will address the joint houses of Congress to-night advocating the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coasting vessels from tolls.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT STRIKE SUBSIDING.

WORK RESUMED ON OLD TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Mar. 4.

In view of the firm attitude of Government, the meat-strikers are resuming on the old conditions.

DERBY FAVOURITE'S PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

Derby betting is four to one against the Tetrarch.

DEATH OF CARDINAL KOPP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

The death is announced of Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau.

BUNNER EXPEDITION.

TWENTY-TWO TRIBESMEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

A Peshwar telegram to the "Englishman" reports that three headmen and nineteen other prisoners from Bunner have been brought into Peshawar. The 21st Punjabis lost two men and had one wounded. A time-limit has been given to the tribesmen for payment of indemnity for British subjects murdered.

KASHMIR PROSPECTING. DISPUTE.

WHY LICENSES WERE DELAYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Mar. 3.

In the Kashmir arbitration case, the Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal in defending the Durbar, said that the delay in the granting, or refusal of, lincenses was caused by General Anderson himself who repeatedly amended his applications and delayed replies to enquiries.

Mr. Oertel, who argued the case for the Minerals Company, contended that four applications for prospecting licenses were filed six years ago, and that no reply thereto was vouchsafed by the Durbar up to the present date. The arbitrator reserved his award.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR U. P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SCHEME.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 3.

It is understood that the Government of India are about to address the Secretary of State on the subject of the creation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

It will now be for the Secretary of State to accept the scheme and lay proclamations on the table of both the Houses of Parliament.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya who had given notice of a resolution on the subject, has consequently withdrawn it.

APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS.

ENQUIRY IN COMMONS.

QUESTION BEING CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. D. Rees asked whether the conditions in India had greatly changed since the law allowing appeals by Government against acquittals was passed, and whether there was any evidence that such appeals had been lightly sanctioned or resulted in miscarriages of justice.

Mr. Roberts replied that Lord Crewe doubted whether the changed conditions in India had much bearing on the considerations which led to the law in question. He was not aware that the power to appeal had been lightly exercised by the Local Governments, but was considering the whole question carefully.

THE NEW DELHI EXPENDITURE.

EXCESS OVER ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 3

Sir J. D. Rees inquired respecting the estimated total cost of the move of the capital to Delhi.

Mr. Roberts replied that there would probably be some excess over the original estimate of four millions, but how much could not be said at present. The Government of India was closely scrutinizing the engineers' and architects' proposals with a view to effecting all possible economies.

DECLARATION OF AUTONOMY IN EPIRUS.

GREEK SOLDIERS PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Mar. 3.

Despite all military measures, 3,000 insurgents assembled outside Argyrocastro M. Zographs proclaimed the autonomy of Epirus, declaring that the Epirotes were prepared to die in defence of their liberties. He concluded by calling for cheers for King Constantine. The Greek soldiers participated in the demonstration.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL BETROTHALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 3.

Important political betrothals are impending, namely, the Crown Prince of Greece to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania and Prince Carol of Rumania to a daughter of the Tsar.

The betrothals of Prince Charles of Rumania to the Grand-Duchess Olga of Russia, and Princess Elisabeth of Rumania to the Crown Prince George of Greece were definitely announced in a Reuter's Telegram on Sept. 24 last.

RAILWAY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

REICHSTAG BUDGET COMMITTEE APPROVES GRANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Mar. 3.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved the vote of £1,570,000 for the Tabora-Ruanda railway in German East Africa.

MORE GERMAN MILITARY DEMANDS FORESHADOWED.

RUSSIAN BOGEY RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Mar. 4.

Attention has been excited in Germany to an article in the "Koelnische Zeitung" denouncing the new Russian Cabinet as anti-German and asserting that the immense new Russian armaments are directed against Germany.

Although of semi-official inspiration, the article is disclaimed.

It is considered that it foreshadows fresh military and naval demands.

SWEDISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

"DEFENCE BILL" TO BE ISSUE OF NEW RIKSDAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 4.

The Riksdag has been dissolved and the new elections will probably be held in April, the issue being the new Defence Bill.

CONGO MISSIONARY'S ARREST.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES ACTION.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY INDIGNANT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.

The Portuguese acting Governor of San Salvador in the Congo justifies the arrest of the Rev. Bowskill, alleging that the missionary acted as leader of the revolt of disaffected natives, and allowed the mission-station to be used as a base for the siege of the Portuguese forts.

At meeting of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society in London yesterday, it was declared that the arrest was due to a Portuguese attempt to impress 1,500 labourers for the cocoa plantations and a resolution was passed calling upon the British Governmeat to insist upon a searching inquiry and to demand the instant release of the Rev. Bowskill.

ARMY MANOEUVRES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS PRIVILEGED TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 4.

It is notified for information that facilities are now given to officers of the Army in India on leave in the United Kingdom to attend Army Manoeuvres as spectators. When doing so they will wear kahki uniform. Officers on leave who desire to avail themselves of this privilege should apply demi-officially to the press officers (manoeuvres) War Office London S. W.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 4.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night. Among those present were:—The Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Maharajah of Patiala, the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, the Raja of Dewas, the Rajah Hari Singh of Mahajan, Thakur Dalpat Singh, Sir Charles and Lady Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Lady Alington, Major Cook Young, Miss Leigh, Mr. Wilson, the Rajah of Dhar, Mr. and Mrs. Keeling, Sir Valentine Chirol, and Shrimant Bhansahel Maharaja of Dewas.

Col., Mrs. and Miss McEwan arrived as guests at Viceregal Lodge last night. Lady Alington and the Maharajah of Bikanir will leave Viceregal Lodge to-night.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Diana Hardinge, Miss Leigh and the staff leave Delhi to-morrow for Meerut, where they will stay for the Races, Inter-regimental Polo finals, and the Horse Show.

THE RETIRING C IN-C.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF FROM DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 4.

General Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh were given a splendid send-off by the people of Delhi this morning and the local garrison turned out and lined the route from his residence to the main station, and the platform was full. All the military officers and their families were present. The Viceroy was presented by his A.-D.-C. All the members of the Executive Council, leading non-official members and a number of Natives Chiefs were present. Among them were:—H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir, H. H. Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur, H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner, H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar and H. H. the Jam of Navanagar. Three hearty cheers were given for Their Excellencies as the train steamed out of the railway station. Sir O'Moore and Lady Creagh were greatly affected and shook hands with a large number of their friends. The guard-of-honour was furnished by the 11th Lancers and the band of the Rifle Brigade was also stationed at the railway station.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

The "Pioneer" in its appreciation of the retiring Commander-in-Chief says:—The impression that Sir O'Moore Creagh's period of command has been one of stagnation is incorrect. There has been quiet progress along the lines mainly laid down by his immediate predecessor. Among the many directions in which progress has been made, are the completion of the organisation of the General Staff, special attention to the education of officers, the revision of the measures for internal security, the Coast and Frontier defences, the establishment of a flying school, the wireless telegraph system and divisional signal companies, and a thorough organisation of the Sauguor Cavalry School.

CALCUTTA PAPERCHASE.

ENTRIES FOR THE CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

The following are entries for the Paperchase Cup on Friday:—Mr. Field's Mighty Atom, Hon'ble Mr. Keneth Mackay's Dick, Mr Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, Mr. Evers's Peterwise, Mr. Eustace's Eusdleigh, Mr. Felsenthal's Baron, Mr. F. Lamond Walker's Lady May, Mr. Douglas Pennant's Lottery, Mr. S. Caramanga's Merlo. Capt. Macdonell's Falster, Mr. Deakin's Brown Mouse, Mr. Pike's La Bella.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 5.)

POLO IN BOMBAY.

IDAR CHALLENGE CUP.

29TH LANCERS WIN THE FINAL.

The final of the Polo Tournament for the Idar Challenge Cup was played yesterday before a very large gathering, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon being present, and the Governor's Band playing in the interval as well as after the game. Owing to the fact that the start was altered to 5 o'clock without much notice, some of the onlookers missed the first part of the play, which was very exciting all through. As was expected would be the case, the teams were well matched, and it was not still near the end of the third chukker that any goal was registered, the 29th having the better of it from then onwards, though there was really little to choose. As remarked on a former occasion, the winners are well able to take advantage of openings, and it was this that went in their favour perhaps more than anything. The gruelling the R. A. ponies had had in beating the Beetels probably told against them, but in the case of Corbould Warren he was again the best mounted on the field and gave a very good exhibition all round. Hutchison also did good work in defence, but they were not as good as before when attacking. For the Cavalry Martin again was very good and resourceful at back, Meynell riding off very well and Marchant and Jackson hitting strongly and making some good openings.

After the game the Idar Cup was given away by Lady Willingdon, as well as the four Cups to each player which were so sportingly presented by the W. I. Turf Club.

1st Chukker. The R. A. were the first to attack, and twice shot wide when they had chances, the third time Martin rode off well and averted danger. The 29th then had more of a say, and a fine long shot by Jackson only went wide by inches. They were pressing when the whistle went.

2nd Chukker. From a good hit out by Martin, Meynell got away well followed by Marchant, and Hutchison had to hit out to touch to save. A miss by Jackson saw Carlisle and Chance get away, but the last named missed when likely to score.

3rd Chukker. Warren hitting up well, Chance got on but a dangerous miss by Martin was not taken advantage of, Warren also missing a chance at a long shot. Meynell took the ball away and was very well backed up by Marchant, Hutchison saving, but they kept up the pressure and Meynell at last hit the opening goal. A hit across goal by Warren spelt danger, but Marchant cleared.

4th Chukker. A good hit by Warren gave Chance an opening, but he failed and the former also hit to the right. Martin then drove well up and Marchant got on smartly. Warren hooked his stick, but Meynell was handy and did the necessary. Warren again hit up to Chance, but the shot went just to the right. A cross against them sent them right back for a 60 yard free, but though he had two chances owing to the others running out too soon Martin hit out. From the hit out, Marchant nipped in very well, and with a good strong drive added the third goal.

5th Chukker. Jackson got away promisingly, but with Hutchison tackling him the shot went very close to the left and another by Marchant hit the post and rebounded into play. The R. A. then put in a really fine run, all backing up well to be stopped by Jackson with Marchant clearing from the goal mouth. Some even play followed, then Meynell and Jackson got away, the latter going very close. On the call of time, Carlisle put in a smart run to be pulled up by Martin.

Score:—
29th Lancers ..... 3 Goals.
R. A. Team..... Nil.

Teams:—
29th Lancers.
Capt. H. Meynell..... No. 1
Capt. G. Marchant..... 2
Capt. M. H. Jackson 3
Capt. C. V. Martin .....Back.
R. A.
Mr. A. F. Chance .....No. 1
Mr. T. H. Carlisle 2
Mr. H. O. Hutchison 3
Capt. E. Corbould Warren .....Back.
Umpires:—Capts. Wilson and Coaker.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT.

79 CO., R. G. A. (7) BEAT 77 CO., R. G. A. (0).

The second round of the Garrison Tournament concluded last evening when 79 Co., found little difficulty in accounting for 77 Co., by seven goals to nil.

The game from the start was very much in favour of 79 Co., who were successful in scoring on three occasions in the first half, Farmer with two to his credit and McGharry one. 77 Co's., forwards made several combined runs, but they were repeatedly pulled up by the opposing backs.

The second half saw 77 Co., confined to their own quarter and on no occasion were they able to get into 79 Co's., circle. The latter were able to score four more goals before the call of time, Farmer and Franklin each adding a couple.

For the winners, Farmer was always to be found well up and is by far the pick of the forwards. Their half division feed the forwards judiciously and the two backs made no mistakes on the day's play.

For the losers, no player stood out by himself but all played as if the game was lost from the onset. Capt. Perry, who has shown good form in former games, seemed entirely off colour and could not carry the ball any distance without being robbed by one of the opponents.

Saturday. "G." Co., Sherwoods play 79 Co., R. G. A. in the semi-final of this Tournament.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

No games were played in connection with the above tournament last evening. To-day St. Mary's School play the B. E. S. School on the Cooperage and the Cathedral School play St. Xavier's School on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

MURDER AT KARACHI

BELIEVED TO BE BOMBAY LAD.

TWO MORE BOYS MISSING.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, March 4.

The body of the murdered lad recently found on Magapir Road is believed to be that of George Siedlier, a Christian of Bombay and of European and Arab parentage. Two other boys are also missing.

Further, beyond where the body was discovered, a large box was found, with some clothing scattered about, and police investigations tend to show that the body was removed therein from the town by a Pathan gariwallah, who is known, but has absconded, and now being sought.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF GOVERNORS FOR MUSEUM.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding, when it was stated that arrangements had been made to enter into a contract with Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd for the supply of 45 photographs of the Governors of Bombay from the time of Humphrey Cook down to the present for the Old Bombay room of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Commissioner in a letter reported for the information of the Committee that he had arranged to enter into a contract with Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd for the supply of 45 photographs of the Governors of Bombay from the time of Humphrey Cook down to the present time for the Old Bombay room of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The photographs would be of cabinet size, and Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd undertook to frame them in sets of five each and print below each the name with dates showing the term of office as Governors. The frames would be made in a style to suit the general decorative scheme of the room. In view of the trouble of collecting the photos and reproducing them in a uniform size, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd asked for a rate of Rs. 20 per photo and the Commissioner thought this was not unreasonable. The cost of the photographs at this rate would be Rs. 900 and that of the 9 frames at Rs. 5 each would be Rs. 45. The total cost amounting to Rs. 945 would be met from the grant for the purchase of Specimens for the year 1914-1915."

The letter was recorded.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that Mr. James N. Mackinson, the Executive Engineer, had applied for three months' privilege leave from 18th May next or such subsequent date as he might avail himself of it. He was entitled to the leave and period of the year at which he desired to take it is the time when he could best be spared. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being granted. He also recommended that Mr. B. H. Hewett, the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, be appointed to act for Mr. Mackison during the period, on such remuneration as the Corporation might be pleased to fix in accordance with Section 74 (2) (c) of the Municipal Act. Under the aforesaid section the Corporation was empowered to fix the salary of the Executive Engineer at any figure from a minimum of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Mr. Hewett was at present drawing Rs. 1,200 per mensem, and in consideration of the fact that he would have to perform more onerous and responsible duties as Acting Executive Engineer, the Commissioner recommended that he be given a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Mr. Hewett had acted as Executive Engineer on three previous occasions for a total period of 10 months and 7 days.

The leave asked for was granted, and the letter regarding the appointment of a *locum tenens* in place of Mr. Mackinson, was forwarded to the Corporation for orders.

The Committee adjourned to 4-20 (B. T.), on March 13.

ALDERSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TWO MORE MATCHES PLAYED.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, Mar. 4.

Two matches were played this evening in the Alderson Hockey Tournament open to British teams in the 6th Division.

The first game, between the Royal Artillery, Kirkee and the Norfolks from Belgaum was a most even affair, the Royal Artillery winning after a very good match by two goals to one. The other match between the Dorsets from Poona and the 43rd Light Infantry from Ahmednagar, was level during the first half, each side scoring a goal. In the second half the Dorsets quite outplayed their opponents scoring four goals in succession.

The scores:—Dorsets 5 goals to 43rd Light Infantry (Oxford and Bucks) one goal.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINAL ENDS IN A DRAW.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Mar. 4.

After a particularly fast and exciting game this afternoon, the 7th Hussars and St. Joseph's College drew in the final of the Hockey Tournament with 2 goals each. Extra time was played without any alteration in the score. The match will be re-played on Friday.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

STORY OF RAID ON KARACHI

CAPTURE OF A VISITOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Mar. 3.

The official version now issued of the combined naval and military manœuvres and attempted raid on Karachi by "Whiteland" or a German squadron after its repulsed attack on Bombay on the night of the 24th and 25th February shows that the raid failed signally. The attacking fleet with troops was sighted by the B. I. S. S., Lhassa, south of Diu Head early on the 25th and on the morning of the following day, the transports were sighted approaching the port by the B. I. S. S. Bankura this being communicated by wireless. Between 2 and 3 p.m. a large vessel was observed turning towards the shore five miles south of the Ghizri Creek and a "General alarm" was sounded. An officer, prepared to sacrifice himself for his country, was sent by a launch from Manora to where the ship was sighted with orders to communicate his investigations by a pre-arranged signal code. By 5 p.m., it was evident this vessel was one of the hostile transports and that an attempt was being made to land a considerable body of troops on the coast, east of Karachi. A force of Infantry, Regulars and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers were then entrained by two specials east to cope with the invaders. Unfortunately the engine of the leading special broke down successively, hence the short distance to Karachi Cantonment to Landhi occupied four hours. The landing at Landhi therefore occurred unmolested. The enemy, however, lost their way along the creeks and separated, one portion being found by the British Infantry of the Landhi defence force and eventually engaged and deserted the other, straying to the vicinity of the Government Guest House or the new jail on the Sehwan Road where they must have been ultimately captured.

At Kimari the hostile force of 2 officers and 70 men were ambushed and taken prisoners by the Sind Volunteers under Major Mahon. The enemy's other stroke of landing troops to the west and working round via Lyari quarter and the native jetty to destroy the harbour shipping proved abortive. They did not engage the Lyari force awaiting them but as a desperate alternative attacked Manora Fort itself the attackers finally making vain efforts to regain their boats under a terrific fire from the forts' ordnance.

A sensational episode whereon the official umpires are silent occurred on the evening of the 26th as follows.

A supposed "Whiteland" secret agent conspicuously dressed entered the open unguarded compound gate of the headquarter staff building in camp and passing along the deserted and unguarded left main road entrance, still unchallenged by anyone, ascended the front hall-steps and entered a room on the basement. In actual warfare anything might thus have happened. It is suggested theoretically that this combatant (also prepared to sacrifice himself for "Whiteland") beyond being armed, carried a highly-explosive bomb by which the building with its valuable collection of confidential plans and papers would have been utterly wrecked and the G. O. C. and the entire headquarter staff assembled above put out of action. The stranger being subsequently followed and brought without and questioned proved not to have the countersign and was detained. The ultimate investigation showed that the headquarter building, easily accessible from any quarter, was guarded each side at dusk by a Volunteer sentry only each Volunteer apparently working independently but that there was no guard on the main or front entrance and no lights outside the building.

The 10th Jat's guard had just been relieved by the Sind Voulnteers and the two Volunteer sentries were already posted when the incident occurred and seemingly knew nothing of it. The visitor proved to be a well-known and respectable resident and a British ex-Royal Horse gunner with Service experience. In the investigation he was placed under a military guard of the 10th Jats, who had orders to bayonet him on any attempt to escape, and at midnight was escorted by the same guard and lodged in the camp police cells. On the 27th his residence was first searched for any incriminating papers. He was then produced before the Cantonment Magistrate and charged at the instigation of the military authorities under the Indian Penal Code with unbailable offence of lurking and house trespass. At the end of the proceedings on the 27th, he was remanded to the Sehwan Civil Goal till 2nd March Monday, in order that some shorthand notes found on his person might be deciphered. These the prosecution ascertained to be non-implicating. The first proceedings proving abortive owing to the, absence of criminal intent the accused when produced at the Cantonment Magistrate's court on Monday 2nd was retried under the Official Secrets Act. At the conclusion of evidence and the examination of the accused at about 5 p.m., when about to frame a charge it was discovered that no prosecution could lie without the sanction of the Local Government also that bail was permissible to the accused. The accused, as required accordingly found bail for Rs. 1,500 and the case stands adjourned to the District Magistrate's court on 7th March.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Mar. 4.

An impressive Memorial Service to the late Lord Minto was held at the St. James' Church this morning, which was attended by Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and all the high officials. The Rev. H. Dixon, Chaplain of Delhi, conducted the Service which began with "Chopin's Funeral March" and ended with "Dead March" in Saul. A number of Native Chiefs also attended the Service.

BUSHIRE SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. LORIMER.

DETAILED OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Mar. 4.

A Press communique issued in the Foreign Department states that the last mail from the Persian Gulf brought full particulars of the unfortunate accident which caused the death of Mr. J. G. Lorimer, the officiating Resident at Bushire.

On the morning of Sunday, February 8th, Mr. Lorimer, after conversing with His Excellency the Governor of Bushire on the telephone, left his office in which two of his assistants were working and went upstairs to his dressing room to ascertain the exact calibre of his automatic pistol as he wished to order some more cartridges from Bombay by the outward mail which left Bushire that day. He did not return to the office and eventually a search was made for him in connection with some papers which required his signature. He was found lying dead on the floor of his room.

It was evident that Mr. Lorimer, in examining the pistol, had pulled the trigger and discharged a last cartridge which had been overlooked in the magazine.

The Residency Surgeon, Major S. Hunt, I.M.S., who held the medical examination found that the bullet had entered the stomach and passed right through the body to the spine injuring the great blood vessels in its course. The shock, in Major Hunt's opinion, must have caused immediate loss of consciousness for the expression of the face was calm and peaceful, and death speedily followed from syncope.

The necessary enquiry was held by Captain R. L. Birdwood, First Assistant to the Resident, Major S. Hunt I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Captain J. S. Crosthwaite, I.A., and Lieutenant P. G. Loch, 2nd Assistant and their formal opinion was recorded, to the effect that Mr. Lorimer met his death from wounds caused by the accidental discharge of an automatic pistol.

The funeral took place on the following day, February 9th. By the courtesy of the Senior Naval Officer and the Officer Commanding the troops at Bushire, a firing party of Bluejackets and Marines was landed from H. M. S. "Fox" and the route was lined by the 102nd (King Edward's Own) Grenadiers, and by the men of that Regiment. The coffin was drawn to the cemetery, preceded by the Residency escort and also at the special request of Monsieur Loiko, the Acting Russian Consul-General, by the Russian Cossack Consular Guard. The funeral ceremony was attended by His Excellency the Governor and the local authorities, the Consular Corps, the whole of the European community as well as by a large number of the local Persian inhabitants who thus testified to the universal respect felt by all members of the community towards the deceased and the great popularity he had earned during the short period of his incumbency. Messages of sympathy were received by the British Legation at Teheran from the Persian Government and from the French and German Ministers.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

ALDERSON TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Mar. 4.

The cup for British teams in the Alderson Hockey Tournament was contested to-day, two games having been played in the opening round. The games were played simultaneously in the presence of a great and enthusiastic crowd. The Norfolks from Belgaum met the Royal Artillery from Kirkee. The game was one of the fastest ever played here and both teams disputed every inch of ground till in the end the Gunners won by 2 goals to 1.

The other game was between the Dorests and the Oxford and Bucks from Ahmednagar. The Oxford and Bucks opened their innings with a goal in the first period, but in the second the Dorsets scored five goals in quick succession and won by 5 goals to 1.

RACING AT RANGOON.

RESULTS OF THE DERBY.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Mar. 4.

Before a large crowd on a hot afternoon the Rangoon Derby was run to-day with the following result:—

Mr. Saik Kee's SEIN NYUN (late Butcha), 8st 1lb, Vincent 1
Hon. Chintrong's GOLDEN FLY, 8st 3lbs, Gabell 2
Mr. Chintrong's THAT ONE, 9st 2lbs, Billett 3
Mr. Burjorjee's OUTLAW, 8st 10lbs, Trenoweth 4

The Race:—Won by two lengths.
Time:—1 min. and 43 1/5 secs.

"ZEMINDAR'S" FORFEITURE.

DONATIONS TOWARDS RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Mar. 4.

In connection with the recent forfeiture of the "Zemindar" security, it is stated that up to the 25th February some Rs. 3,000 have been received in India towards the "Zemindar" Relief Fund and that money is coming in at the rate of Rs. 100 per day. It is also stated that Turkish sympathisers have collected £145 towards the Fund.

The expedition in Aka Hills is making good progress, the weather being favourable. Relations with the Akas and other tribes have been of the friendliest nature.

ANJUMAN OFFICIALS IN COURT.

ALLEGED JEALOUSY OVER 'RIPENING FRIENDSHIP."

PRESIDENT CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

Talib Ali Shamshudin Najm, lately Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and an Urdu Munshi, charged Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobani, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, with defamation of character before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday. Mr Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated in his information that he had been Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman for 21 years, and the accused was President of the Anjuman, and was acquainted with a woman named Allabindi whose ripening friendship with the complainant, the accused looked on with marked dislike. About the beginning of November last, the accused asked him to discontinue his visits to the woman, and told him he would have to resign his post if he failed to do so. He went to Allabindi and on asking her if she knew the cause of the accused's behaviour, she explained that the accused had been bestowing attention on her, and stated that she had given the accused no encouragement, and that her friendship with the complainant was at the bottom of the accused's enmity. Later, in the house of the Honorary Secretary the accused peremptorily ordered him to terminate his friendship with Allabindi, on penalty of instant dismissal. On the 17th of December he received a letter which stated that he had been dismissed, the day previous to the day of a meeting of the Anjuman at which the accused had presided.

The complainant further alleged that on the 1st February the accused assembled the teachers and addressed them. Accused then explained that he had heard that great discontent prevailed among the teachers in consequence of the complainant's dismissal after 33 years' service without any cause, and assured them that whatever was done by him in the complainant's case had been done after mature consideration. The accused had made the following statements and imputations, which complainant stated were without foundation and had defamed him in the eyes of his former colleagues and others:—

Accused stated that he was not satisfied with complainant's work; that the latter had swallowed monies belonging to the Anjuman; that the complainant was a partner in the Mustaphi Printing Press, and took advantage of his position as Assistant Secretary and charged high rates; that the complainant had kept a concubine, which was confirmed by a spy of the accused; that he had told Superintendent Sullivan, where complainant was employed as a Munshi in the Head Police Office, that complainant was a bad man; that he had complained to the Police Commissioner that the books removed by complainant from the Karinee library had been stolen and were in the house of his concubine, and that the Commissioner had stated that he could not interfere, but if the accused desired it he would send one of his subordinates to make enquiries.

The complainant stated in his information that these allegations were false, wilful and malicious, and charged the accused with defamation of character.

Mr. Amiruddin Tyebji was examined on behalf of the prosecution. He said that Mr. Sobani informed him that the Assistant Secretary was an undesirable man and had kept or married an undesirable woman, and had kept her at the premises of the Anjuman. Mr. Sobani had also stated that the complainant had taken away some books of the Anjuman, which were with that woman. On accused stating that he was going to dismiss the complainant, witness objected, in consideration of complainant's long service, and as the matter was a private affair, with which they should not interfere. The Shias recognised the form of marriage known as *Mutta*, but witness did not know whether this was only for a contractual period.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 17th instant.

MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

CHANGES IN APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Mar. 4.

The following changes have been made in the Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Service for India:—

Lady Superintendent Miss Agnes May Waterhouse, R.R.C., becomes Senior Lady Superintendent and Senior Nursing Sister Miss Phobe Fowler Watt becomes Lady Superintendent vice Senior Lady Superintendent Miss Elenor Sarah Kelly who is permitted to retire from March 1914.

Nursing Sister Miss Emily Josephine Reid becomes Senior Nursing Sister vice Senior Nursing Sister Miss Maud Effie Katch invalided (date will be notified hereafter).

Nursing Sisttr Miss Mable Anna Stronghill becomes Senior Nursing Sister vice Senior Nursing Sister Miss Phobe Fowler Watt promoted.

PURDAH PARTY AT ADMIRAL HOUSE.

LADY WILLINGDON PRESENT.

A purdah party was given by Mrs. Pierse at Admiral House, Co-operage, yesterday. A large number of ladies responded to the invitation including Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who arrived by motor car, accompanied by Capt. Goldie, shortly after five o'clock. The guests began to leave about seven o'clock, after spending a very enjoyable time.

INDORE ADOPTION DISPUTE

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

ADOPTION DECLARED VALID ON APPEAL.

The case relating to the adoption in the well-known Kibe family of Indore, has been finally decided in appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Indore State and His Higsntss the Maharaja Holkar has been pleased to reverse the decree of Mr. Kirtane, Judge, Indore High Court, with costs throughout and to declare the adoption valid, allowing the claim of the appellants in respect of all the family-property except the Jagir, which question being outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, would have to be dealt with on other consiieration.

This appeal was at first referred, by order of His Highness, to his judicial advisers for advice and opinion. The Judicial Committee, consisting of Mr. B. A. Bhagwat, Mr. L. G. Bhadhade and Khan Bahadur Moulvi Syed Ali Hassan, heard the appeal in the presence of His Highness in November 1912. While the opinion submitted by the Committee was pending consideration before His Highness, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar assumed charge as Chief Minister of the State. As it appeared to His Highness that the appeal involved questions of some difficulty in Hindu Law, His Highness, desirous of availing himself of the judicial experience of his new Chief Minister, referred the appeal for his advice and opinion. By the direction of His Highness, the appeal was re-argued before the Judicial Committee consisting of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Rao Bahadur B. A. Bhagwat and Mr. L. G. Bhadhade. The rehearing took place in September 1913.

The appellants were represented by Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. D. G. Dalvi while the respondents were represented by Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao.

After taking some further evidence since the conclusion of the arguments, the Committee submitted their written opinions to His Highness. After considering their opinions His Highness ordered that the adoption in question should be declared valid, thus reversing the decree of the High Court of Indore, with costs on the respondents throughout.

ADOPTION BY TESTATOR'S WIDOW.

In pursuance of his last will and codicil dated 30th April 1903 and 31st May 1905 respectively, the dectased Mukundrao Kibe gave an authority to his widow Bai Laxmibai to adopt a son to himself, in consultation with the trustees appointed by him under the will, viz. Rai Bahadur Nanakchand, then Minister, Indore State, the Judge of the Residency Civil Court, Indore, Mr. Chitale, Pleader, Mr. Chandorkar, (brother of Bai Laxmibai) and Mr. Bhagwandas, (his munim). Accordingly, the present first plaintiff was duly adopted by the widow Bai Laxmibai, second plaintiff, on 20th March 1908, according to Hindu Shastras. Some of the abovenamed trustees, however, withheld their consent for various reasons. The plaintiffs had, therefore, to file the present suit for obtaining a declaration of the validity of the adoption of the boy Ramchandrarao, who was also a member of the Kibe family.

The adoption was challenged before the High Court on several grounds, but principally for want of consent of all the trustees to the adoption. The High Court held that the consent of all the trustees not being given at the time of the adoption, the adoption should be declared invalid. On this the present appeal was filed and this contention formed the main ground of dispute between the parties.

WIDOW'S SELECTION VALID.

The Judicial Committee is of opinion that there is no dispute as to the rule or principle of law applicable to the case. It is clear law that, where the testator has empowered his wife to make any adoption with the consent of his executors, their consent is an essential condition of the validity of the adoption where, on the other hand, he has given power to his wife in that behalf and made the executors merely her helpers advisers and trusted them to support her choice of the boy and effectuate his intention their consent is not a condition precedent to the validity of the adoption. The question in this case depends, not so much on the law involved as on the proper construction of the will, especially the seventh clause thereof. The authority given to the widow is to this effect: "The principal opinion of my wife having been taken in the matter of selection of a boy for adoption, the opinions of the executors must be favourable to it." After a detailed and exhaustive consideration of the several clauses of the will, with respect to its language and the surrounding circumstances, His Highness is pleased to accept that construction of the will which is consistent with the view that the ultimate selection of the boy rested with the widow and that the executors were enjoined to be favourable to her choice by helping and advising her, and not by thwarting and obstructing her therein.

EXECUTORS CONDUCT CRITICISED.

In conclusion, His Highness regrets that three out of the five gentlemen appointed executors failed in their duty. One would not help her because he had no time; another disapproved of her selection, because ignorant of the law that under the Hindu Law applicable to the parties, an orphan could not be adopted, he wanted, her to adopt an orphan; and the third colluded with the respondents and opposed her selection because he thought, quite against the facts, that the boy selected by the lady was not a member of the Kibe family. His Highness cannot part with the case without expressing his regret, that the testator's ardent intentions were more or less frustrated by the action of the three out of the five gentlemen appointed executors.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

ARANAHA'S EVIDENCE.

ENTRIES MADE TO JAFFER'S ORDERS.

In the Credit Bank case against Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry, on Wednesday, the principal witness examined was R. E. Aranaha, the Chief Accountant of the Bank. He said he had no hand in the preparation of the balance-sheet, which was drawn up by Mistry with the aid of his sub-accountant under orders from Jaffer. Witness was censured by Jaffer for debting the branch losses to the profit and loss account in the books and told by him "do, as I order you to do." He had made the various entries in the books as he was ordered to do so by Jaffer

On the hearing of the Credit Bank case being resumed on Wednesday, Mr. Ardeshir E. Cama (Rice), was further examined by Mr. Nicholson. Witness said he had received no letter from the manager regarding the audit for the year ending 1910. He did not know why a letter was written to Mistry. He knew that there was an unsigned agreement between Jaffer and the Bank with regard to the former's appointment as manager. At this time, he made a query with regard to an item of Rs. 6,000, which had been drawn by Jaffer. He asked how Jaffer was entitled to that salary, and he was told that there was an agreement under which it was stipulated that if the Bank paid a dividend of 5 per cent. Jaffer was to be paid Rs. 1,000 per month. He was not quite sure when this happened, in 1910 or 1911.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that it was not his practice to enter in his diary the names of persons who were with him when auditing the Bank's accounts. In his diary for January 1910, Mistry's name was mentioned as being present at the Bank. There was no such mention on the 4th or the 5th. He might have mentioned it on the 6th for some special reason.

"DO AS I ORDER YOU."

R. C. Aranaha, lately chief accountant of the Bank, was the next witness called.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader who appeared for the witness, applied for and obtained protection under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

Replying to Mr. Nicholson, witness said that he left his service in the Bank of India to join the Credit Bank as sub-accountant on Rs. 110 a month. With reference to this appointment, witness saw Jaffer and he got his letter of appointment from him. There was no chief accountant then. Jaffer became manager after Mr. Barnes left. Witness became chief accountant some time in 1910. The Bank vacated the Taj Building in June 1910. As accountant, he had no responsibility about the loans. The manager negotiated the loans. He had nothing to say on the subject whether loans should be given or not, whether on security or hundies or pro-notes. He had nothing to do with the allotment of shares, the manager had. He had no degrees then. He had now a qualified distinction of being a Fellow of the London Association of Accountants. He got it in 1912. He got a honorary qualification in 1913. Looking at the accounts witness said that the loss he had worked out up to 30th June 1910, was Rs. 11,345-10-6. No balance-sheet was made out on this occasion. He balanced the books and when he made out this item Jaffer told him that was not required as they were not balancing their books. Mistry was present at the time. Both of them told him it was not necessary and since he had drawn out the amount, it might go in the adjusting account to be considered thereafter. Witness said that to his knowledge, this was preliminary expenses and he was told by Jaffer "Do, as I order you." Witness then made out a voucher in consequence of that statement directing that the amount should be debited to the adjusting account. At that time Mistry was not the auditor of the Bank. He was, however, coming often to see Jaffer to instruct him to give orders to the witness as to how the books and accounts should be kept. On the 30th December 1910, an item of Rs. 11,637-13-1 in the adjusting account was debited to suspense account. It was done because it made up the loss to June.

THE LOSS WIPED OFF.

The total amount was a portion of the loss up to 30th December 1910. There were several credit vouchers made out on the same day in order to make credit entries in the books to meet that amount. He did it because he was ordered by the manager to do so. Mistry was present when the order was given. The effect of these entries was that the loss of Rs. 11,000 was wiped off. The profits would be made larger by doing so. No reason for that was given to him at the time. He was however, shown a pro-note of Rs. 11,010 signed by Hassan Brothers. When Mr. Rice asked him how the Rs. 11,000 came in Jaffer gave him the reasons about these entries before the balance-sheet was passed. The reason given was that Hassan Brothers, as they were interested in the Bank as brokers, had undertaken to pay a portion of the loss and there was a contract for it. Mistry was present then. A letter signed by Hassan Brothers and addressed to the Bank was produced by Jaffer. At the time this balance-sheet was being prepared, the returns came from the branches and witness proceeded to debit the losses to the profit and loss account in the books for which he was censured by Jaffer and told that he must receive his instructions from the auditor. Witness told Jaffer that that was a proper business routine and Jaffer said that that was not so. Jaffer, however, said that they would ascertain that from the Specie Bank. Mistry then came on the scene and the sub-accountant Harshadrai was sent with Mistry to see the late Mr. Choonilal. After about half an hour they came back and witness was told by Jaffer to let Harshadrai prepare the balance-sheet with Mistry. The balance-sheet was not prepared by the witness. The branch losses were transferred to different acounts and thus eliminated. He passed the entries, though improper, be cause he was ordered to.

Witness here gave the details of the transactions of the entries.

To the Court, witness said that at that time he did not know about the account of Hassan Brothers nor did he know who the individuals were. He knew nothing about their financial position. With regard to Mistry's knowledge all he could say was that Jaffer was constantly consulting Mistry about the entries to be made.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

The Maharaja of Burdwan is going to present a hanging lamp to the tomb of Akbar at Secunderah, Agra. It will probably be of a somewhat similar design to the lamp given by Lord Curzon to the Taj Mahal.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT MRS. PATTANI'S PARTY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Lord Willingdon and the Hon. Mr. Pattani are seen seated on the right and Lady Willingdon and Mrs. Pattani on the left.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT MRS. PATTANI'S PARTY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Lord and Lady Willingdon greeting the guests.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

A Group of the Contestants.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is now fairly settled that the Viceroy's statue will be installed in Hardinge Park, Bankipore, before His Excellency leaves this country.

The small ruin known as Metcalfe House which is situated close to the Kutb at Delhi is about to be taken over by the Archæological Department an repairs will be carried out which will insure its preservation.

The number of pupils at the Mayo College at the present moment is 202 and the income Rs. 1,20,000. The Chiefs have added over 2½ lakhs to the endowment fund.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has been pleased to make a grant of twenty-five thousand rupees for the buildings of the central offices of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Aligarh.

Mr. George Pilcher, who has been foreign editor of the "Morning Post" during the past five years, and who represented that journal as its special war correspondent with the Turkish Army in Thrace in 1912, has accepted an appointment as assistant editor of the Calcutta "Statesman." He will sail for Calcutta in the Mantua, which leaves Marseilles on the 20th instant.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail says:—"Rabindranth Tagore, the Indian poet, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature, will shortly appear in Berlin in a programme of his own works. He is to speak in English and will wear native Eastern costume. The literary world is looking forward to his appearance, for which the largest public hall in the city, the Philharmonic, has been engaged."

The Government of Madras, in the review of the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency for the year 1912-13 say:—"The year was marked by increased activity in almost all directions. The organisation of the expansion of elementary education fell mainly on the Hon. Sir Alfred Bourne personally, and the Government congratulate him and his Department upon another successful year's work."

The London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" telegraphed as follows on the 25th February:—"Baron Eugene C. Schrottky has committed suicide at Antwerp, while detained for extradition. He was wanted by the Police on a charge of bigamy in London." Baron Schrottky was well known in Madras and at Ootacamund, mainly in connection with his efforts to resuscitate the declaining indigo industry. He was, for many years, an indigo planter in Behar.

The Railway Board have informed the Assam Administration that they have not been able to provide funds this year for the construction of the first section of the proposed extension of the Rangiya Tangla Branch Railway by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and that the question of the construction of this railway by private enterprise is still under the consideration of the Railway Board. There are many schemes for light railways hung up in Assam waiting the decision of the Railway Board as to whether they will be allowed to be constructed by private enterprise, the question of guarantee being the bone of contention.

PIONEER BANK.

PETITION FOR WINDING UP DISMISSED.

"SHOULD HAVE DECLINED TO ACCEPT IT."

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod has delivered the following judgment in the matter of the petition of Chanirai Velaram for winding up the Pioneer Bank:—

This petition was presented on the 29th of November, 1913, under the Company's Act, praying that the Pioneer Bank should be wound up. It came on for hearing before me on the 17th of January, and I adjourned it in order to enable the shareholders of the Bank to meet and ascertain whether they should continue the business or pass a resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Bank. The shareholders have now decided to continue the business, and therefore the petition stands dismissed for this reason that it does not comply with the provisions of Section 131 of the Indian Company's Act which states that the petition must allege facts which, if proved will justify an order for winding up the Company. Section 128 enacts the circumstances under which a Company may to be wound up by the court;

"(a) whenever the company has passed a special resolution requiring the company for the space of a whole year;

"(b) whenever the company does not commence its business within a year from its incorporation, or suspends its business for the space of a whole year.

"(c) whenever the members are reduced in number to less than seven;

"(d) whenever the company is unable to pay its debts;

"(e) whenever for any other reason of a like nature, the Court is of opinion that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up."

The first four grounds for winding up a company are specific, and any other ground alleged under (e) must be of a like nature to those given under headings (a) to (d). The allegations in the petition all relate to the internal management or rather mismanagement of the company's affairs and that is a matter for the shareholders themselves to deal with.

LAYING DOOR OPEN FOR BLACK-MAIL.

It is not a matter that would call for interference by the Court; so this petition is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and if it had been presented to me I should have declined to accept it. There is no obligation whatever on the Court to admit a petition merely because it is presented. In the first place it must, as I have already stated, allege facts which if proved would justify an order for winding up a company and therefore perusal is necessary. But even if a petition does allege such facts, then the judge has a discretion since the admission of the petition must inevitably damage the credit of the company concerned, to consider whether it really is a bona-fide one. Otherwise the door would be laid open to unlimited opportunities for blackmail, especially in a time of financial panic. For a discontented shareholder might cause serious, if not irreparable, damage to a company by presenting a petition which, if the judge were bound to accept it, would have under Rule 636 to be advertised in the newspapers, 14 days before the hearing, with the result that the company would have to close its business for that time as no director would dare to authorise payments being made which he might be liable to refund in the case of a winding up order being passed.

In this case, the petitioner is a shareholder for ten shares, on which rupees one hundred have been paid up and on which there is a liability of one hundred and fifty rupees. It is difficult to conceive that the petitioner was actuated by proper motives in presenting his petition which if successful would most probably result, so far as he was concerned in his being called upon to pay another Rs. 150. A petition by a shareholder stands on a different footing to a petition by a creditor. It should be more closely scrutinized on presentation. The usual ground for a creditor's petition would be that the respondent company is unable to pay its debts and in such a case the company must pay the debt or submit to a winding up order. A shareholder's petition must, as a general rule, allege one of the grounds under headings (a) (b) (c) and (d) or any grounds which the Court is satisfied is of a like nature to those in Section 128 and if any of those grounds are alleged there is little doubt that the Court will, under ordinary circumstances, admit the petition. If any other grounds are alleged the petition does not satisfy the

COURT'S DISCRETION.

requirements of the act.

The procedure provided by the Act and the Rules on the presentation of a petition for winding up do not seem to my mind to be as clear as they ought to be, and I therefore take this opportunity of pointing out that in my opinion there is nothing in the act or rules which deprives the Court of the discretion which it has in every other case, so that the Court may if it thinks fit refuse to admit a petition or as an alternative course give the company concerned notice that a petition has been presented, so that it may take proceedings to restrain the petitioner from proceeding with his petition.

In this case the Company has not pressed for costs against the petitioner as I am told such an order would be valueless to them, the petitioner not being a man of any means and therefore it has consented to the petition being dismissed without costs; otherwise I should have made the petitioner pay its costs.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

GOYAL JEMABHAI HARIBHAI AND 21 OTHERS v. MOKA DADA KATHI.

This was an application for bail made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad instructed by Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai on behalf of the accused.

The petitioners are the residents of Sunderiana, a village belonging to the Limbdi State, in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. The complainant Moka Dada is an inhabitant of the same village, and as he had unlawfully encroached upon the village lands, steps in the ordinary course of the revenue enquiry had been taken so far back as 1911 and he had relinquished the lands encroached upon. The lands so relinquished were given to another holder. On the 21st July, 1913, the said Moka Dada went from Sunderiana to Ahmedabad and made a complaint to the Talukdari settlement officer that he had been illegally dispossessed by about 30 men of the Limbdi state, who had come armed with sticks and swords, and that they had up-rooted his crop and replanted theirs, and therefore the Talukdari Settlement Officer should give him help. The Taluqdari Settlement Officer, who had no connection with the village of Sunderian, accepted the complaint from Moka Dada, and sent it to the District Superintendent of Police for inquiry with an endorsement "he would be much obliged if Mr. Lambert would send a trustworthy man to enquire into the case ..." Before approaching the Talukdari Settlement Officer in this manner at Ahmedabad, the complainant Moka Dada made no complaint of the alleged offence either to the ponce patel of the Sunderiana village or to the Circle Police Inspector. In the said complaint made to the Talukdari Settlement officer no names of the alleged offenders were mentioned, nor was any date or day of the occurrence stated. On the 2nd August 1913, the Police Circle Inspector commenced enquiries at Sunderiana. The complainant's statement was recorded on that date in which he for the first time gave the names of the petitioners as the accused persons. The enquiry was completed on the 5th August, 1913, and the final report of the investigation was sent to the District Superintendent of Police on the 18th August, 1913. It was not till the 2nd December 1913 that the Sub-Inspector submitted his first information report of the offence to the First Class Magistrate of Dhandhuka under section 157. On the 3rd December 1913, he arrested all the twenty-two petitioners and sent them to the First Class Magistrate of Dhandhuka, charging them with offences under sections 147, 148, 342, 440 and 447, of the Indian Penal Code. An application was made to the First Class Magistrate to release the petitioners on bail, stating, that they were not persons who were likely to abscond, and that they had not committed any of the offences with which they were charged, and that it was then the season for receiving the crops and therefore they should be released on bail. The First Class Magistrate declined to release the petitioners on bail, on the ground that the offence under section 440 was a non-bailable offence and that the accused were charged with serious offences which would have led to a serious breach of the peace. An application was again made to the Magistrate, on the 20th December, 1913, to release the petitioners on bail, but that also was refused. An application for a copy of the charge sheet sent by the Sub-Inspector was made to the Magistrate on the 6th December, 1913, but it was not granted. Again on the 12th December, 1913 an application was made for the copy but no copy of the charge sheet, it is alleged, was supplied to the petitioners till the 22nd January, 1913, when almost all the prosecution witnesses had been examined.

ALLEGED PREJUDICE.

On the 22nd January, 1914, the defence for the first time saw the endorsement of the Talukdari Settlement Officer referred to above forwarding the complaint in this case to the Superintendent of Police for enquiry and then the defence came to realize, it is said, why the First Class Magistrate was so strongly prejudiced against them. The Magistrate in his capacity as the Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka Taluka was closley associated with the Talukdari settlement officer in the Revenue and Talukdari work of the District. The defence wanted to call the Talukdari officer as witness but the Magistrate disallowed the petitioner's request. The Magistrate on the 14th January, 1914, framed charges against all the petitioners under sections 147, 148, 342, 440 and 447. On that day after the charges had been framed and the petitioners had to be removed in Police custody to Dhanduka from Ranpur, where the trial was to go on. A request was made to the Magistrate that the petitioners might be allowed to travel the 18 miles from Ranpur to Dhandhuka in carts provided by them, but this request was refused, except in the case of one. Again on 29th January when the trial had been fixed to take place at Ranpur and the petitioners were to be taken from Dhandhuka to Ranpur a similar application was made and was likewise refused, and on both the occasions the petitioners were made to walk all the 18 miles from Dhandhuka to Ranpur and *vice versa*. The petitioners under the circumstances prayed that they may be released on bail.

Mr. Inverarity contended that the fact that though the Police had got the information before August no arrests were made till December showed that there was nothing serious in the case. The petitioners had remained in jail for almost three months as a consequence of which they had suffered great losses on account of their being no person to collect their income at the harvest time. The allegation of the prosecution that if the petitioners were allowed bail the prosecution witnesses would be tampered with, showed that the witnesses were not credible. The witnesses had been already examined and there was no chance of the prosecution being hampered if the petitioners are granted bail.

The Government Pleader opposed the application on the grounds that the petitioners were charged for an offence under sec. 440, I. P. C. which was a non-bailable offence, that applications for bail were made twice to the Magistrate during December but no further steps were taken previously to move this Court, and if the petitioners' application for the transfer of the case pending before the Court be granted all the witnesses for the prosecution would have to be examined "de novo" and in that case the former statements would be of no use.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments ordered that the accused should be released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

CONVICTION UNDER PLAGUE RULES.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah..)

S. D. DAVAR AND M. S. NICHOLSON v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused in this case were convicted by the First Class Magistrate at Mahableshwar, under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, of disobedience of an order promulgated by a public servant under Plague Rule No. 5 and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each. The statement of both the accused was that Mr. Nicholson was operated upon for appendicitis by Dr. Wauless about two months ago and they went to Miraj with Mrs. Nicholson to show the scar to Dr. Wauless as there was considerable pain about it. On the 7th they returned via Satara Road and as they came up the Ghauts they asked the coachman to drive fast as they had to reach home urgently. They were driving in a close landau, as Mr. Nicholson could not bear the heat. At about 1 p.m. the coachman, Sitaram said that he heard the voice of a policeman about 100 yards behind, asking him to stop the landau, but as Mr. Nicholson was not feeling well the coachman was told to drive on. They did not know there was an observation camp at that place (as they now learned) as they had not passed that road before. After about 10 or 15 minutes the carriage was stopped. They then drove to Acorn Villa thinking of rendering an explanation to the Sperintendent if necessary. Next morning the Sub-Inspector came to them and asked thein names, which they readily wrote out with their own hands and gave him the full explanation with which he apparently appeared to have been satisfied. Subsequently they received summons to appear in the Court and Mr. Davar went to the Superintendent of Mahableshwar and personally tendered all those explanations to him. They had not knowingly disobeyed the constable or broken any rule as alleged, but under the above circumstances they passed by the observation camp unintentionally and they were extremely sorry if they had inadvertently caused any trouble or misunderstanding on that account.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. G. S. Rao granted a rule.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF AN INSOLVENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RE-MAGANLAL JAMNADAS GOLWALA.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent, applying for an order of discharge, said that there were no creditors opposing the discharge. The insolvent's father in carrying on his business, had incurred heavy losses and left debts to the extent of a lakh and twenty-nine thousand rupees. There were goods worth Rs. 20,000 and outstandings, good bad and indifferent to the extent of Rs. 15,000 The insolvent continued the business, hoping to pay off the debts of his father, regarding such payment, according to Hindu notions, as his pious duty, though he was not bound to pay anything according to law.

Court: The insolvent carried on the business knowing that it was hopelessly insolvent.

Mr. Jinnah: The insolvent has not benefited at all out of the business and for the four years he has been running the business he has taken only a small sum, about Rs. 125 a month for his expenses.

Court: The insolvent has made damaging statements in his examination. When he says that he borrowed monies for the business he must have been in a position to know whether the business was solvent or not. The accounts show that the man was carrying on the business although insolvent. I cannot pass that over. Discharge adjourned for two years.

RE RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE HEERAMANECK.

The insolvent who appeared in person applied for his discharge His Lordship, after examining the schedule adjourned the discharge for two years.

RE RAJABALI LALABHAI DOWDI.

The insolvent had been adjudged an insolvent on his own petition on 9th August 1912, and now applied for his discharge.

Mr. Haveliwala, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor Ebrahimji Hasanbai, a nephew of the insolvent, and applied for a public examination of the insolvent and for adjournment of the discharge till after that time.

Court: You are rather late in the day.

Mr. Haveliwala: I have mentioned in my affidavit the reasons for the delay. My client had to go out of Bombay because of severe illness. He came back only on 27th February last and the very next day he gave instructions to his attorneys to oppose the discharge. I am the largest creditor of the insolvent. My client is in a position to swear that the insolvent has books of accounts which he keeps back. In his schedule the insolvent only makes mention of a share in property in Gaikwar's territory and that too, he states, is mortgaged to his sister.

Court: You are too late. It is now seventeen months that the applicant was adjudged an insolvent. You ought to have come before. Discharge granted.

RE JAMSETJEE SORABJEE BHATENA.

Mr. J. B. Patell, appeared for the insolvent and applied for his discharge, said that this was a very unfortunate insolvency. The insolvent had been drawing a salary of Rs. 300 as manager of Watson's Hotel and Annexe when he was induced to take a rent-farming contract of Watson's chambers for three years. He made a heavy loss on this contract having had to pay nearly Rs. 7,000 a month for rent, ground-rent, electric-lights, etc. He failed to realise anything like that sum from the rent of the chambers.

His Lordship granted a discharge.

RE BANSIDHAR MAGANLAL—INSOLVENT.

STANDARD BANK CO.,—PETITIONING CREDITORS.

The Advocate-General instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Co, applied under Sections 36 and 37 of the Insolvency Act for an issue of a Commission to Wardha for the examination of Birdichand Jivraj. The application was granted.

In the same matter the Advocate-General made another application under Section 56 of the Insolvency Act for warrant of arrest against the insolvent who had absconded for the seizure of books, and documents and papers in the possession of the insolvent under 559 of the Act. Both the applications were granted.

VANIYAMBADI MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 4.

The criminal revision case filed by Mr. J. C. Adam, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of Mr. Subbaraya Aiyar, Personal Assistant to the Chairman, and Manager of the Vaniyambady Municipality, against his conviction for defamation in that he, on the 10th April, 1913, contributed an article to the "Madras Standard" defaming the complainant, Maulvi Kadir Rowther Abdul Khadir Sahib among others as a class, and sentence of a fine of Rs. 10, imposed on him, came on for hearing before Justices Wallis and Ayling.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment, stated that it might be remembered in that connection that the Editor of the "Madras Standard" had also been fined. The accused were entitled to discuss the qualifications of the complainant and others for municipal offices. Read with the context the statement that there was not among them a single educated man was explained by the statement that "there was none who could speak English or write his native tongue (Tamil) without a mistake." It was not disputed that that statement was true as regards the complainant, and in those circumstances their Lordships did not think that the complainant was a person aggrieved by the publication of those words within the meaning of the section. The statement that "Jamath itself is controlled by two or three well-to-do men and practically the whole of Vaniyambady is led for any action against the municipality by two or three men" was not defamatory at all. There was no allegation that he was actuated by dishonest or improper motive, and in any case the criticism was fair. The statement "they knew full well that amongst them there is not a single man fit to be chairman" must be read with the rest of the sentence and that only recently Government passed an order to the effect that the Revenue Divisional Officer only should be the chairman of the municipality. This last statement was admittedly true and the former statement did not exceed the bounds of fair comment upon it. The last statement "finally I would challenge any one to point one single non-official fit to be chairman of this unique municipality which requires a very strong man to guide" was only an expression of opinion on a public question which the writer was entitled to publish. The conviction must be set aside and the fine, if paid, must be refunded.

TRADE MARK PROSECUTION QUASHED.

ALLEGED PIRACY OF DESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 4.

A commercial case of interest to piece-goods merchants all over India has just been decided in the Sind Law Courts.

The Bombay Company filed a criminal prosecution in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate Mr. Lobo against the firm of Naroomal Mewaram, for infringement of trade mark, in that the firm of Naroomal Mewaram imported chintz popularly known as "Gulbahra" cloth with a design similar to that imported by the complainants, and known in the market as the Bombay Company's "Gulbahra" cloth. It was admitted by the complainants that they objected to the design engraved on the cloth.

As the Magistrate had issued process and was proceeding with the case, the accused applied to the Judicial Commissioner's Court (High Court jurisdiction) to quash the proceedings before the Magistrate.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that the Sections in the Penal Code and the Merchandise Marks Act relating to the infringement of trade marks, did not apply to the piracy of a design, even if there was any piracy, that a design could be registered in India under the Patents and Designs Act, but the exclusive right derived from such registration existed only for five years, and the infringement of the right could only be protected by an injunction granted by a Civil Court.

It was further urged that if a criminal action could be brought for infringement of a design, the result would be, that a man could be prosecuted after the lapse of five years, when his remedy even in a Civil Court would be barred.

On behalf of the Bombay Company it was contended that their case came within the purview of the Merchandise Marks Act as the accused had applied a false trade description to their goods.

The learned Judges did not accept this contention of the complainants and agreeing with the arguments urged on behalf of the accused quashed the proceedings before the Magistrate.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1-14-17-13—J Mantri Dowlatrao Jayram Mantri v. Menji Vallabndas & ors. Patil Ez G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Dismissal.

1078-13—Motichand & D Jamnadas Vithaldas v. Gulabchand Amerchand & ors. Bhai K & G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

Short Causes.

133-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhai v. The South India and Mysore Mg. Co Ld & anr. Unwalla P & P.

129-14—Captain & V Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Devji Cooverji & Co a firm Mulla & Mulla.

Long Causes.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors. Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez. Part Heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeb Abdulla bin Ababakar Bmnb. v. Ahmed Fakrudin & ors. Un. P. P. Part heard.

625-12—Crawford B & Co Edwin Reis and ors. v. Messrs. W L Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia G & Co Part Heard 5-2-14.

929-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudagar Daph. F & D Amum & D Part Heard 2-12-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Com'rs Report.

691-13—Forbes & Co Poosey Deosy v. Raisey Meghraj & ors. Amam & Desai.

Long Causes.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

88-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. against 1st Defndt only.

104-14—Payne & Co. Haji Golam Mahomed a Zani v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. & ors M B Chothia.

42-14— MB Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld. v. Khimji Assur Virji & anr. Payne & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Binsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr. Bick M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr. Daphtary F & D.

341-13—Shroff D & Dha Bai Gajrabai widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

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MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. MORGAN.

The following interesting article on Martial Law in South Africa appears in "The Westminister Gazette."

"It is of high importance to watch with extreme jealousy the disposition, to which most Governments are prone, to introduce too soon, to extend too far, to retain too long as perilous a remedy."—Hallam on Martial Law.

There may be a great deal to be said for General Botha's drastic action as a stroke of statecraft; there is little or nothing to be said for it in point of law or constitutional right. Unless we keep these two aspects of the case clearly apart in our minds, and avoid confusing expediency with right, the illegal use of force with the enforcement of the law, we shall be in danger of erecting an exception into a rule. Liberals of all men can least afford to do anything of the kind. It cannot be too plainly understood that the advocacy of martial "law" is the advocacy not of law but of force; it is a counsel of despair, and the undiscriminating apologists for its use by the State are simply playing into the hands of those who, both here and elsewhere, claim the right to use force against the State. *Les extremes se touchent.* This is no academic speculation. Already we are being invited to admire these proceedings as an excellent example of a Short Way with Strikers which might profitably be imitated over here. Nor do our domestic aplogists for the South African Government stop at that. Some of them have been quick to apply the moral to Ulster and to expect, if not to invite, such a state of "war" as will force the Government to proclaim matial law in Ireland. This is certainly astute as a seductive attempt to entrap us into an admission that Force is not only the instrument of authority but its justification. Once admit that and we concede everything. Instead of the honoured maxim that "a policeman or a soldier is only a citizen with arms," we shall have to say that a citizen is only a soldier without them. In the midst of peace we are at war, and between those who indiscriminately invoke Force in the name of the State and those who invoke it against it there is little to choose.

This dramatic coup d'etat in South Africa is reaching upon us at home, and we seem in danger of drifting from our own moorings. I have observed in a Liberal newspaper,—though I should hesitate to associate the editor with the exculsions of his contributor,—a sustained argument that all these proceedings have been perfectly proper and unimpeachable in a South African Court.

The argument is based on an "Ordinance" of the Transvaal,—it is No. 38 of 1902, known as the "Indemnity and Peace Preservation Act." But its preamble alone should be sufficiently illuminating; "Whereas it is desirable to withdraw Martial Law." Martial Law it expressly withdrew. Even the Crown Colony Government of Lord Milner was not so dictatorial as to imagine that you can maintain lawful authority on the basis of a permanent denial of law. The Act proceeds to provide not for martial law but for the enforcement of the common law, and does it by a statutory definition of "sedition" which is almost word for word a paraphrase of our own comman law doctrine, and which is to be punishable there, as it would be here, by the ordinary Courts of the land. How this provision of a legal remedy against "sedition" authorises the South African Government's ommission to adopt it against the strikers I am quite unable to conceive; if, as the newspaper writer in question has magisterially decided, the strikers "were clearly guilty of sedition as defined in this law," then the obvious answer is, Why did not the Government put them on their trial under it? The law is severe enough, and a conviction would have enabled the authorities to keep them lawfully in prison for a term of five to seven years, which surely is long enough and exemplary enough to relieve them of all anxiety. The Ordinance indeed, so far from being a justification of the Government's action, supplies the strongest possible condemnation of it. As for deportation, the highest court in the Transvaal expressly laid it down as recently as 1907 that the law recognises no such power over residents, whether convicted of offences or not (see Venter v. Rex, T.S. 1907, pp. 912 and 922).

LIMITATIONS OF MARTIAL LAW.

The fact of the matter is that Martial Law is no more part of the Roman-Dutch law of South Africa than it is of the English comman law. Neither system of law recognises as lawful *per se* the assumption of arbitrary authority by the administrative authorities when they think fit. Such an "intermediate state between war and peace," as the authors of the "Manual of Military Law" aptly term it called into being by proclamation, cannot exist under English law, "which never presupposes the possibility of civil war and makes no express provision for such contingencies. What is more to the point, South African Courts have said precisely the same thing. Compare, for example, the words in the Queen v. Bekker (17 Buchanan S.C.R. p. 348) of Mr. Justice Maasdorf, who expressly says: "We have no similar provision (as to state of siege) in our law." Chief Justice De Villiers was even more explicit in the case *In re Kok* (9 Buchanan S. C. R., p. 66) in 1879—a case which should be carefully studid by all those interested in the subject—where, in re leasing some Griqua natives detained in custody by the military authorities, he spoke as strongly as ever did Coke, adding, "To constitute them prisoners of war it *must be shown* that there was a state of war." Mere "disturbance," he insisted, was no proper return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, and "ought not to influence the Court," whose "first and most sacred duty is to administer justice to those who seek it and *not* to preserve the peace of the country." I could multiply instances, but these will for the present suffice.

Does that mean that the civil authorities are powerless in the face of "disturbance"? Far from it. The common law of England and South Africa alike give large powers to the Government which make recourse to martial law all the move arbitrary and only to be justified, if at all, subsequently "as an absolute necessity, and by way of self-defence" (to quote De Villiers). The common law recognises the right and enforces the duty of all public officers to repel force by force, and gives them power to arrest without warrant in the case of felony. It enables them to compel private citizens to assist them. As Cockburn C. J. put it in the Jamaica case, "so long as the troops have to meet illegal armed force they are able to take these steps without the assistance of martial law." Such steps were taken in the famous Sidney-Street case three years ago. But it is a long way of a narrow one, from this to martial law, all the way from the defined to the indefinite. The line dividing the two hovers between suppression and punishment. In the exercise of their common law powers the Executive may suppress a display of force but they may not punish it; under the assumption of martial law they may do both, but even then they may only do the one in so far as it is essential to the other—their acts of punishment must be acts of suppression. The moment the disturbance is over the military must hand over their prisoners to the civil authorities, and, what is more, the arrival of that moment is one which the ordinary Court of Law may decide for themselves. In spite of all the confusion created by the decision of the Judical Committee in the Marais case, as to the scope of which decision the reader should study the subsequent remarks of their lordships in the case of *A. Gen. of Natal v. Tilonko* L.T.R. 95, p. 853, this is, I think, still the law, and all that that case can be said to have decided is that the Courts cannot interfere while war is actually raging; it did not decide that the Courts may not, if they can, require to have the fact of war proved to their satisfaction. Such proof the South African Courts did quite clearly require both before the Marais case (of *Queen v. Bekker*, op. cit., p. 349), and would have required after it (of *In re Tilonko* in Natal Law Reports, 1906, S.C., Vol. XXVII., p. 370, in which the Court said affidavits must be filed stating the grounds on which the necessity for martial law arose). Obviously, if this were not so, not one of us would be safe. The Executive might put our lives, our property, and our personal liberty in peril whenever they thought fit to issue a proclamation, and keep us in that position as long as they thought fit to prolong it.

WHEN THERE IS LEGALLY NO WAR.

So clearly was this understood by the older writers (from whom we have a great deal to learn) that their regular test as to what was a state of "war," justifying the existence of martial law, was: Are the civil courts sitting, and therefore ex hypothesi able to sit, in the district proclaimed under martial law? If they were, then there was no "war," and martial law was illegal. That test has undergone some qualification, as was perhaps necessary in view of the rapidity and mobility of modern warfare, but the principle underlying it remains and was never better expressed than in the opinion of two law officers of the Crown, Campbell and Rolfe, when they said:—

Martial law cannot be said strictness to supersede the ordinary tribunals, inasmuch as it only exists by reason of those tribunals having been *already practically superseded.* —Forsyth's *Cases and Opinions*, p. 199.

In other words, it is not "law" at all, but the negation of law. What follows? It must not be used for punishment, except in form of punitive measures; the moment the war ceases the sentences inflicted are determined; and for acts done after the war, and even for acts done *during the course of it* the authorities are liable to answer at common law. Even an Indemnity Act will not protect them (unless it expressly says so) if it can be shown that their acts were not done in good faith; the Irish Courts decided this in the case of *Wright v. Fitzgerald*, and the Colonal Office only assented to the Jamaican Indemnity Act on the understanding that certificates granted by the Governor under it, for production in a court of law to stay proceedings, should be limited to acts so done. The law has watched, and must continue to watch, this usurpation of its own functions with extreme jealousy. I could, if I had the space, quote a whole catena of authorities, the opinion of Coke, of Fitzjames Stephen, of Mr. Justice Blackburn, of Chief Justice Cockburn, to say nothing of the Colonial Office Circular of 1867. But I may clinch the argument with the terse and cogent words of Stephen: "It is illegal for the Crown to resort to Martial Law as a special mode of punishing rebellion"—that is to say, even though rebellion has actually taken place.

Such is the law. In the famous Jamaica case a Royal Commission of inquiry gave these principles a practical application in their Report, in words which may well be cited here. After the subdual of the rebellion they reported:

Directions might and ought to have been given that courts-martial should discontinue heir sittings and the prisoners in custody should then have been handed over for trial by ordinary tribunals. From this day, at any rate, there could have been no necessity for "that promptitude in the execution of the law which almost precluded an inquiry into each man's guilt or innocence."

THE DEPORTATIONS.

What of its application to the present case? I hesitate to say much about the past, and would prefer to confine myself to the future—in particular to the proposal to impose permanent disabilities on British subjects, and by a legislative conviction—in short, an Act of Attainder—to prohibit them personally for ever from entering a British Dominion. Every Indemnity Act is, as Cockburn (Phillips v. Eyre 4 Q. B. 242-3) truly said it was, "a manifest violation of justice," but in so far as it protects the Executive from proceedings for acts done in good faith to repress disorder, there is much to be said for it. In so far as it confirms the "sentences," in addition to indemnifying those who pronounced them there is less to be said for it, and if, still further, the Act inflicts new sentences, as the Bill under consideration proposes to do, there is much less. The proposal to put these men permanently in the category of "prohibited immigrants" is a reversion to a kind of legislative punishment which has been unknown to English Parliaments for something very like 250 years and which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as a violation of the fundamental rights of the subject. The Crown has at common law no power either to deport or to exclude British subjects from British territory, and the rule of Magna Charta that no man should be banished except after trial and conviction by "the law of the land" has been so extended by the Habeas Corpus Act as to prohibit even deportation after conviction except as the condition of a pardon accepted by the prisoner or as a way of his serving the term (and no more than the term) of a sentence properly imposed by a court of law in a conviction for felony. And to-day our law stands thus: An Englishman cannot be banished or exiled save with his own consent, whether he has or has not been convicted of any crime. Nor do the powers conferred on the Crown by statute to prohibit immigration into a particular Dominion authorise this departure. I have carefully examined the codifying Immigration Act of South Africa (No. 22 of 1913). It it drastic enough, but while it prohibits immigrants, whether British subjects or aliens, of European descent or of Asiatic, if they come within certain categories, it is, I think, clear that these men cannot possibly be said to come within them, particularly those of them who were already domiciled in South Africa. The main thing, however, is that whether they would be or not, every "prohibited immigrant" has under the Act, a right of Appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Immigration authorities, who "must" state a case if he so desires it. The proposal to schedule the labour leaders by name as "prohibited immigrants," of course takes away such a right of appeal, and also deprives them of any rights acquired by domicile. As such it would be impossible to find a parallel for it in the legislation of any British Dominion.*

CREATING SUBJECTS WITHOUT CITIZENSHIP.

It is a bad precedent to make. As the Imperial Government once remarked of a somewhat similar attempt—but a far more plausible one—"The exercise of such power (expulsion) by the Executive without intervention of judicial authorities is liable, in case of subjects of foreign Powers, to give rise to very serious difficulties, and, in case of British subjects, is contrary to traditional principles of policy." It must be remembered, too, that the consequences to these unfortunate men may not stop at South Africa. Every year the Immigration Laws of other parts of the Empire are being made more stringent, the meshes are being more finely woven, and the tendency is to reject British subjects without means or without employment, so that men expatriated as these men are from the colony of their domicile are in danger of finding the door closed to them everywhere else. Their "conviction" in South Africa may of itself shut the door to them by the law of other Dominions, and thus inflict upon them a "capitis deminutio." The legislation of the different Dominions is, indeed, in danger of creating whole classes of homeless men, of subjects without citizenship, of residents without domicile, of men who may be subjects in one part of the Empire and aliens in another.

What then is to be done? Legally, as I have already pointed out in "The Times," the Indemnity Act once passed is unimpeachable. The only point, if any, at which anything can be done is before it receives the Royal Assent through the Governor. Cockburn, in upholding the validity of Colonial Indemnity Acts once they were passed, however grave their violations of justice, said:

We may rest assured that no such enactment would receive the Royal Assent unless it were confined to acts honestly done in the suppression of existing rebellion and under the pressure of the most urgent necessity.

But we can feel no such assurance now. The little finger of the Union is thicker than the loins of Natal, and yet Natal six years ago was able to dragoon the Imperial Government into assenting to the most drastic of Indemnity Acts (I had almost said the most unjust) without the omission of a syllable. Not only the Imperial Government but the Governor himself was against the Natal Ministry, but the Ministry triumphed, supported as it was by the protests of the Australian Government against such "an intervention of his Majesty's Ministers *for the United Kingdom*" (the words are studiously significant) "in the administration of the self-governing Colony of Natal" as a dangerous precedent affecting all "States" within the Empire."

It is obvious how delicate the situation is. Reservation of the Indemnity Bill is, I fear, difficult though not strictly impossible, and the vetoing of it is out of the question. To talk of referring it to the Judicial Committee is nonsense. All that can be done is some immediate exercise of persuasion to suggest a mitigation of the prohibition clause, and even that will not be easy.

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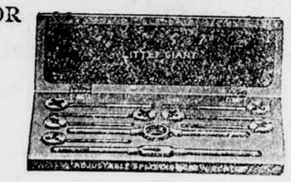

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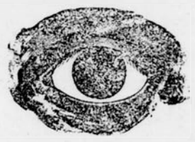

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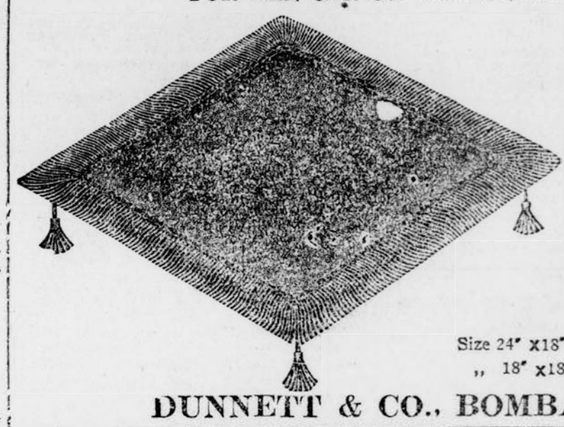

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